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GOV. PINGREE'S GREAT SPEECH.

The old Parties not Standing by Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincoln Republicanism.

MONOPOLY RULE AND THE REMEDY.

Governor Pingree Agrees With Governor Altgeld That All Natural Monopolies Must be Taken out of Private Hands—Private Ownership of Natural Monopolies a Deadly Poison to Good Government—Something More Than Silver Needed to Kill Trusts—Why City Governments are Corrupt—The Great and Combined Swing Reforms Needed.

The following is an address delivered by Governor Pingree on municipal ownership before the Nineteenth Century Club in New York recently, and we commend it to the careful reading of all:

I am ashamed to say that in my younger days I knew but little about municipal affairs. I was like thousands of others of plain business men who imagine that they are good citizens at all times if they are discharging all their public duties and yet who do not take sufficient interest in the affairs of the town in which they live to understand much about them. In this I regard the business men and well-to-do as greatly to blame. They not only allow but expect those upon whom they look down in contempt to furnish them with good government and to protect their lives and properties without contributing anything toward it themselves. They grumble at the results of caucuses which they do not attend, and complain of the mismanagement of those whom they take no part in selecting. Occasionally they rise up and show their power in defeating unpopular nominees, but as a general rule they neglect their duties as citizens.

I have come to regard it as the duty of every man to take part in the primaries, and believe it would be a wise law that would prohibit men from voting who have voluntarily abstained from taking part in nominations.

AFFAIRS AS THEY WERE IN 1890.

My connection with municipal affairs began in 1890 as mayor of the city of Detroit. The streets were mostly unpaved, but had already been given away to street car companies, gas companies and other corporations of that kind. One could not drive out of the city on any of the prominent streets without paying tolls to old turnpike companies. The city formed one school district, governed by a school board over which the mayor had no control or supervision. Lands were platted in and about the city by the owners without consultation with any public authorities. The plats often provided for no streets, so that after lots had been sold and houses built the city was compelled to pay large sums to open highways for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The pavements that existed were of the worst character and could scarcely be said to improve the dirt roads upon which they were laid. What few parks existed in the city had been to a large extent given away and were occupied for buildings of one kind and another. All telegraph and telephone wires were stretched on poles, making the city unsightly and in many instances unsafe.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

I take some pride in saying that at the end of nearly eight years of service as mayor of Detroit the city is conceded to be one of the most beautiful in the United States. It is no longer lighted by gas, but has its own electric lighting plant, and is magnificently illuminated at less than half the old rate. The gas furnished to its citizens has been reduced at least one-third in price and much improved in quality. There are no toll gates left within the city limits. The several boards are compelled to do their legal business through the office of the corporation counsel and to conduct their financial business through the city treasurer. Conduits have been provided in the streets for independent telephones for the police and fire departments. The old paving rings have been broken up. The docks at the ends of streets, which had been farmed out for a trifle to ferry companies, have been reclaimed for the use of the people. The school board has been brought under subjection and its action subjected to the veto power of the mayor. The old horse cars have disappeared and a splendid system of electric cars running over grooved rails has been established.

MORE REFORMS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The old companies have been forced from a straight 5-cent fare, without transfers, to sell tickets at the rate of six for a quarter, with transfers. A new company, carrying about 40 per cent. of the whole number of passengers has been brought into the city, upon which eight tickets for a quarter, with transfers, can be obtained. All the companies have been compelled to sell workingmen's tickets during certain hours morning and evening, at 3 cents. An opposition telephone company has been established by which rates have been reduced to less than one-quarter of those previously paid. More than 235 miles of pavement has been laid. It is composed of asphalt, brick, granite and cedar blocks; all laid upon substantial concrete foundations. Most of the small parks have been improved, and add immensely to the health and beauty of the city.

I found that over 25 per cent. of the children of the city could not attend school on account of no school buildings to accommodate them. We built, while I was mayor, 33 school houses, containing 307 rooms, including one central High School building, costing about $500,000. With all this the rate of taxation in the city has not materially increased.

This progress has been the result of many battles. In fact, the period has been more like one of war than peace. It is interesting now to look back over our many conflicts. I was first selected as a candidate by the most influential people of the city; men who had large holdings in street railway companies, in gas companies, those who held positions on various boards of the city, prominent merchants, bankers and professional men, all united in requesting me to become a candidate. I discovered very soon after my election that the railroads were paying less than their share of taxes. I said so, and the railroad support immediately left me. I discovered that the gas companies were charging exorbitant rates. I said so, and the owners of the gas stock turned their backs upon me. I found the bankers speculating in the city funds. I denounced the practice and they denounced me as an unsafe man. I attacked the old turnpike roads, and their owners called me an anarchist. In short, I found that every time I attempted to correct an abuse I lost a large and influential class of supporters. I found many of the members of boards interested in one way or the other in the supplies furnished to the city, and when I called attention to the fact the boards became intensely hostile.

OFFENDED INFLUENTIAL CLASSES.

In short, one by one, the influential classes of the city seemed to take offense. I was four times elected mayor, but in each campaign was made painfully aware of the loss of old friends, although my majorities gradually crept up from about 1,500 to something more than 10,000. I was honored by the same constituency when elected governor, by a majority of more than 18,000.

It is something to be proud of that when the influential classes turned their back upon me the common people of the city, who were too poor to own axes to grind and who were only interested in the growth and progress of the municipality, always stood by me and supported me in every forward step. When you consider this experience you will not be surprised that I have come to lean upon the common people as the real foundation upon which good government must rest.

Among those who have opposed the different reforms introduced are men who would be supposed to be above temptation and who are universally regarded as the very highest types of citizens. They occupy high places in commercial life. Some of them are judges; some of them are Senators and members of legislative bodies; some are great bankers; some are merchant princes. All of them eminently respectable; yet, strange as it may appear, their opposition has in almost every instance resulted from their interest in public charters and monopolies, which had been procured by questionable methods. Against the influence of such men it has been absolutely necessary to appeal to the masses to prevent the city from being tied hand and foot and plundered without mercy.

I have come to agree with the celebrated English divine who said: "In every country the nation is in the cottage, and if the light of your legislation does not shine there, your statesmanship is a failure and your system is a mistake." Indeed, every campaign in which I have taken a part has increased my admiration for the common people. I have been made painfully aware of the expenditure of large sums of money to elect corrupt aldermen and other officials. This money is contributed by men who stand high in the community, and who expect to be paid back a hundred fold from the public treasury. Their efforts to corrupt the people are resisted by the poor—the honest yeomanry of the land.

SUGGESTS THE REMEDIES.

You will ask, perhaps, whether I can suggest any remedy for the evils which I have been describing. My experience has brought my mind to this conclusion: That the streets of the city belong to the people and that no mayor or common council has a right to barter them away. They belong to the living and not to the dead. The remedy against many of these evils is municipal ownership, and the entire abolition of the monopolies, or, if monopolies must exist, which depend upon public favor, their absolute control and dependence upon the people. So long as we allow persons to speculate in the use of our streets we must expect the people to be subjected to exorbitant charges. So long as we depend upon private companies for light we must expect poor service and high rates. This remedy will not only solve many municipal problems, but applied on a larger scale will bring railroad companies, express companies, steamboat companies and other agencies of commerce under proper subjection.

We have an extraordinary spectacle presented in nearly all of our American cities at the present time, of new railroads applying for admission and unable to obtain an entrance on account of the old lines. The time is ripe for the people themselves to control these matters and to make all these agencies of commerce act for the general benefit rather than for personal gain. The terminals, at least, should become the property of the people.

When we reflect that no railroad can be constructed, that no telegraph wire can be strung from town to town, or from State to State, that no street railway can be permitted to occupy our streets without some public franchise, we must see that we are jobbing out the sovereign power of the people to speculators who, when franchises have been obtained, use them to rob and plunder the public.

I have found it necessary and have continually practiced it to pull the screens wide open in front of every man who was doing dirty work, call him by name and show up his schemes in the newspapers. It is your so-called respectable people who are the most dangerous. Their cloak of eminent respectability hides them, and people hardly believe you when you show them up, especially when they are church members and carry long faces.

My experience is that those who stand foremost in the synagogue and utter long prayers of a Sunday and engage the rest of the week in bribing aldermen or getting up stock-jobbing schemes to defraud the widows and orphans, are the most dangerous members of society.

GOV. PINGREE'S CONCLUSIONS.

I have learned a few things while I have been in public life, and I have come to certain conclusions. These are some of them:

That good municipal government is an impossibility while valuable franchises are to be had and can be obtained by corrupt use of money in bribing the people's servants. Even now the citizens of Detroit hardly dare go to sleep nights for fear that some old gang will bribe the aldermen to extend their franchises thirty years. The people must be kept awake—constantly awake—or the thief slips in.

It is certainly a travesty upon civilization and Christianity when really nice people are always spending money at elections to help seat some rascal.

I again say that I believe the time has come for municipal ownership of street railway lines, water, gas, electric lighting, telephone and other necessary public conveniences which, by their nature, are monopolies.

In taxation it is hard to see where the wage-earner or the poor man comes in. His little belongings are all in sight. His cause seems to have of late years but few advocates in Congress or elsewhere. His benefits are supposed to come in by increased wages, due to high tariffs. Last winter in the Michigan legislature I tried to have some legislation passed which would tax railroads as other property is taxed, and to have uniform fares established for rich and poor alike. I failed. The roads were too much for me. The lobbyist was there with "boodle" and others with promise of Federal office to kill the bills. But I am going to try again If the railroads of Michigan paid proportionately to mileage and receipts what is paid in Indiana they would pay nearly $3 000,000. They now pay less than $500.000, and every one in Michigan has to help pay the difference. And so it is with telegraph and express companies.

Men say: "Let us give to him that hath and take away from him that hath not even the little that he hath," but I do not believe that is good Christianity. In Michigan the richer you are the less it costs you to travel or ship goods. The very rich and the legislature and the judges ride on passes. The lower lot buy 1,000 mile mileage books for 2 cents a mile, and put up $30, $10 of which is placed at interest for one year by the railroad company, and then you get it back but not the interest. The poor pay 3 cents, and so it is in taxation everywhere in the nation, the State and the city. The more you have the less per cent. proportional to your wealth do you pay. Every one enjoying special privileges looks out for those of his kind and divides the spoil quite fairly.

FEARS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

How long can a government last which pursues such a method, and increases constantly the burdens of the industrial class and gives it to those who prey upon the bone and sinew of this nation? The power of indirect taxation permitted to monopolies exceeds the direct taxation for government.

Speaking here in New York, I fear that my remarks upon the subject may not be well received, but you have asked me to come, and I must speak as I see and believe, and I do not shrink from pointing out on this occasion the great perils to which our country is exposed in this effort of ours at self government. I am one of those who hope and believe that self-government by the people, and for the people, has not been half-tried, nor reached that stage which all men who love liberty hope it will eventually reach. We may in the near future pass through troublous times, for as "constant vigilance is the price of liberty," so must liberty be regained at times.

Greed in the United States must be curbed, for greed is the root of all evil, national and political. Wrong cannot stand before right and truth, except for awhile. What is right will prevail in the end.

Of late there are those who fear the people, and in your clubs a monarchy like England is advocated. If you analyze the case you will find that only those fear the people, who are exploiting the people. The people, so called, the class I have mentioned, are the mainstay of this republic of ours, they are always right.

There must be one law for rich and poor alike. There must be one measure of justice. Our legislators must legislate not for a class but for the whole people. Our courts must forget the influence which placed them on the bench when they judge between man and man. It is the duty of government to protect the weak against the strong, the poor against the selfishness of wealth.

I say right here, that unless the Republican party comes out as a champion of the average man and his welfare, and unless it ceases to cater to syndicates, trusts, monopolies and other exploiting agencies, it will be buried in oblivion, and your money will not help you.

We must begin by advocating municipal ownership of natural monopolies and take away from them the item of profit and relieve the wage-earner to that extent.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Country Folks Will Aid the Mail Carriers by Placing up Boxes by the Roadside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Acting Postmaster General Perry S. Heath has issued the following circular regarding the rural postal free delivery:

"The ulimate success of the experiment of free delivery of mail, which is now being tried by Congress in fifty rural districts of the United States, will depend largely upon the promptness with which the carriers can make their deliveries to the patrons on their routes. This will be greatly facilitated, and the chances of the permanency increased, if those desiring to take advantage of rural free delivery will erect suitable boxes by the roadside in which carriers may deposit mails as they pass and from which they may collect the mails intended for transmission.

ARE CALLED TO ACTION.

CHAIRMAN TOWNE'S RINGING ADDRESS TO THE SILVER REPUBLICANS OF THE COUNTRY.

The International Bimetallic Farce Ended—It is a Fight Between the Disorganized People and the Organized Money Power.

The following is the address issued to Republicans by ex Congressman Towne:

DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 10.

Chairman Charles A. Towne, of the National Committee of the silver Republican party, to-night issued the following address:

"To the Silver Republicans of the United States.

"The crisis long expected is at hand. The policy we denounced when we proclaimed that a conspiracy had been formed to capture the Republican party in the interest of the gold standard is near its consummation. The Wolcott Commission has confessedly failed in its negotiations for an international agreement for the establishment of bimetallism. That failure, foreseen by those who drafted the cunning financial plank in the St. Louis platform and forced its adoption, is now used as, from the first, it has been intended to be used as the preliminary to the definite establishment of the gold standard in the United States. They knew perfectly well that a plain and honest pronouncement for the gold standard in that platform would mean its disastrous defeat at the polls. They inserted a weak and inconsistent promise to 'promote' an international agreement for the purpose of holding the allegiance of millions of Republican voters who were for bimetallism, while at the same time it was sought to bind them permanently to the gold standard, through a firm and unambiguous declaration that, if the agreement could not be secured, that standard 'must be preserved,'

"The wretched farce has been played through the humiliating appeal to the gold powers of Europe that we graciously be permitted to be relieved by them from a monetary servitude that is wrecking our producers and destroying our national independence. We have been spurned before the eyes of the world. The alternative so artfully provided is now invoked. The supporters of the British money system now claim warrant for their whole nefarious programme in the alleged endorsement of that declaration by the Republican voters of 1896. Steps are therefore being rapidly taken to put the plan in operation. The President by special message to Congres endorses the scheme of the Indianapolis Convention of 'sound money' advocates which was declared by them to rest upon three fundamental and essential features:

1. The permanent establishment of the gold standard.

2. The retirement of the greenbacks and all other government notes

3. The institution of a huge bank system of power to issue and control the paper money of the country.

The gold standard press has taken the cue and from one boundary of the nation to the other is proclaiming the failure of international bimetallism and the consequent necessity of a comprehensive readjustment of our currency system upon the gold basis. Finally, the national sound money league in its semi-annual meeting in New York yesterday, puts the stamp of infallibility upon the same conclusion in the following language:

"The situation demands a definite, clean and unequivocal declaration that international bimetallism is a dream of the past. The United States must proclaim their acceptance of the world fact, and plant themselves finally upon the single gold standard.'

"Silver Republicans of the country, the crisis demands your most energetic and consecrated efforts. In the glorious campaign of 1896 and again in the recent elections, you nobly proved your patriotism and vindicated your title to the grateful remembrance of succeeding generations. In this supreme juncture your duties are heavier and your opportunities greater than those of any other citizen of the republic. It is yours to hold together in common fidelity the co-operating elements of reform. It is yours especially to persuade deceived and betrayed republicans that to vote against their betrayers is their highest duty. If the degeneration of country and enslavement of its producers are to be averted; if to ourselves and posterity the blessings of liberty are to be preserved; if the final industrial and material regeneration of the race is to remain a serene and reasonable hope, there must come enlightenment and enfranchisement to hundreds of thousands of those yet blinded by partisan prejudice and in the bondage to partisan custom. You, more readily than the members of the other great allied forces, may open their eyes to the truth and arouse their patriotism to action. Let us be thankful that at length the battle is to be fought in the open, that one after another all subterfuges have fallen, that at last we shall be able to challenge the gold standard and its associated wrongs and abuses to meet us in the open forum of the common sense, the justice and the patriotism of the American people. They cannot remain blind to the clear and now confessed designs of those who have trafficked in their confidence. They cannot continue deaf to the language of reason and the appeals to humanity. Citizenship will not rise above partisanship. The rule of the people will come again; the people upon whom our institutions rest, for whom they were created and by whom they shall be preserved; the people in this broad and only true sense; the people believed in, loved, and trusted by Jefferson, by Lincoln, by Bryan and by all the great souls that have come to rest the hearts of men and therefore live in harmony with the infinite purpose of God.

"CHARLES A. TOWNE,
Chairman of the National Committee of the Silver Republican Party."

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND CONDENSED FOR THE CAUCASIAN READERS.

A Murderer Sentenced—Merchants Fail in Business at Whitakers and Winston—Fourth-class Postmasters Appointed—A Proposition to the Penitentiary Authorities, and Other Matters.

Winston sold 1,995 614 pounds of leaf tobacco during November, for $149,613.93.

At the Superior Court in Winston last week Bill Day was sentenced to seven years in the State penitentiary for killing his sweetheart, Laura Ellis.

The Baptist State Convention will meet in its 67th annual session Dec. 9th, with the church at Oxford. Dr. A. C. Barron, of Charlotte, will preach the annual sermon.

J. H. Dingelhaef, who has conducted a dry goods store in Winston assigned Saturday, naming J. Lindsey Patterson as trustee. His liabilities aggregate about $12,000 and the assets are placed at $18,000.

Mr. A. A. Shuford, president, and Mr. K. C. Menzies, cashier, of the First National Bank of Hickory, are making arrangements for the opening of a new bank at Morganton.

Mr. J. R. Tillery, of Tillery, has made a proposition to the State penitentiary authorities to lease them his large farm on liberal terms. There are 1,000 acres in cultivation on the farm, and the land is entirely free from the river freshets.

The following fourth-class postmasters in North Carolina were appointed: Conway, W. T. Bridgers; Goshen, F. D. Meadows; Hub, Burdis Anderson; Linwood, C. L. Lopp; Milbridge, Jennie L. Sloan; Red Banks, D W. Townshend; Yancey, George M. Yancey.

Messrs. A. W. Parker & Co., merchants at Whitakers, made an assignment last week for the benefit of their creditors. We are not informed as to the assets and liabilities. The low price of cotton and difficulty of making collections is the cause assigned for the failure.—Tarboro Southernre.

A special from Greensboro, N. C., dated Dec. 4th says Sonly Ryan, shot and killed his wife this evening, because she refused to give him her hard-earned money. He was captured by the police soon after committing the crime and while being taken to jail a brother of the woman attempted to shoot him.

The Winston-Salem electric light plant, now in course of construction by the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company, was inspected by nine prominent business men from Martinsville, Va., who contemplate harnessing Smith river, about 4½ miles from that town. They can secure water-power sufficient to produce 12,000 horse-power.

The Davidson Dispatch says that Sheriff Kinney, of Davidson, went to Morganton Wednesday morning to carry a young married woman, by the name of Essick, to the State Hospital. The woman's husband had never ridden on the cars and couldn't be induced to make the trip.

The Goldsboro Argus says: There has been more Fall plowing done in Wayne county in the last few weeks than ever before in one season. Many of the farmers have put in good crops of wheat and oats, and others are turning the ground over for next year's crop. Our farmers are working harder, going in debt less, and getting more independent every year.

The Tarboro Southerner says that the sale of cotton in Tarboro during the present season, as taken from the weigher's books, aggregate the sum of 5,847 bales, distributed as follows: During the month of September, 1,340. October, 2 442; November, 2,065. This does not, of course, include the sales at other points or the cotton shipped for sale out of the county. It is probable that Edgecombe's crop this year will exceed 20,000 bales.

The Tarboro Southerner says: Go away from home to learn the news. The Raleigh correspondent of a syndicate of newspapers sends out the following to his papers: "The conviction of white man Fields at Tarboro charged with hiring a negro to poison a bar-keeper named Kill is not unexpected. There was a woman in the case it is now positively asserted. We do not know about the last assertion but we do positively assert that never before were there more errors crowded into so small a space."

We take the following from the Winston Journal: A few days since Peter Price, of Greensboro, and Joe Vaughn bartered on a piece of land at Madison, which they owned in copartnership. Mr. Price proposed to buy or sell at Mr. Vaughn's figures, Mr. Vaughn set the price a $2,500, and Mr. Price made the purchase. A day or two later, while having an old cabin removed, a rich find was made. An old half-gallon pot was found containing $5,000 in gold. The gold is supposed to have been stored there by an old man by the name of Black, who had led a miserly or recluse life.

Attorney General Walser recently gave an opinion that sheriffs could not enforce the provisions of sections 35-36 of the new revenue act against tax delinquents until after the regular time for the sheriffs to make levy and sale. The act names September 1 as the day when taxes are due and that imprisonment is the penalty for delinquency. The Supreme Court now says, in the case of the State against Jones from Rockingham, that under the above named sections it is not the legal duty of the sheriff to make report of delinquents to the court until after the day of levying and selling has passed. So the court sustains the contention of the Attorney General.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Summary of a Week's Events That are Boiled Down to Suit Our Readers.

Two hundred and fifty patients at the Epileptic Hospital, in Ohio, were poisoned last week by toxic poisoning, it is presumed.

In the State Senate a bill was introduced to abolish football and games of like character, where an admission fee is charged.

Rev. James Battle Avirett has raised all the money needed for the shaft to the memory of the North Carolina dead at Winchester.

Ex-United States Senator Patrick Walsh, the citizen's candidate, was elected Mayor of Augusta, Ga., over William Dunbar and Daniel Kerr, by a majority of 824.

The President appointed B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, one of the best known negro Republicans, register of the treasury. He held this position some years ago.

Seven men died at Maplesville, Ala., last week and seventeen more are not expected to live as a result of their drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and cheap whiskey.

Justice Field's retirement from the United States Supreme Court, of which he gave official notice to the President last April, took place on last Wednesday. There was no formality attendant upon it.

Charles W. Spalding, ex President of the Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, has been sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary. He was charged with embezzling funds of the University of Illinois, of which he was treasurer.

The latest move in the fight of the Seaboard Air Line against its competitors is shown by the order issued last week. It doubles the baggage allowance of passengers between all points on its line.

Ex-State Auditor, Eugene Moore, found guilty last week of embezzling $23,000 of State funds, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. The sentence was a surprise and a crushing blow to the prisoner, who expected but nominal punishment.

The filibustering steamer Dauntless arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., after having successfully landed another expedition in Cuba. The Dauntless is reported to have landed a large cargo, included in which was a 12-pound Hotchkiss gun.

In the Virginia House of Representatives a joint resolution was introduced and passed in that body recommending that corporations, banks, merchants and others give preference to ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors in bestowing appointments to remunerative situations in their gift.

The Postoffice Department is taking a firm stand against the so-called "missing letter" and "missing word" contests. All newspapers and periodicals containing advertisements of this character are forbidden transmission in the mails under the anti-lottery regulations.

Martin Thorn who has been on trial for the sensational murder of Guldensuppe, at Long Island, N. J., last week was convicted of murder in first degree. The penalty is death by electrocution. His mistress Nack, who was an accomplice in the crime, will now be tried and probably, through her confession, escape with life imprisonment.

News comes from Birmingham, Ala., that miners at Corunna, Black Diamond, Lockhart, Coal Valley, Mountain Valley, and Gaslight about 1,200 all told, struck recently, it is alleged, because of the failure of the operators to restore the ten per cent. reduction in wages made last spring, and which the miners claim, the operators promised to restore Nov. 1.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Deputies has appointed a commission to investigate the charges preferred against Singer Crispi, former Premier of Italy. The charges against Crispi are complicity in wrecking the Banks of Rome, Naples and Sicily. It is stated that Signora Crispi received $2,000,000 from blackmailing these banks.

The Democratic legislative caucus of Virginia, nominated George H. Helm, of Franklin county, for superintendent of the State penitentiary, A. W. Hannan, for Treasurer; Morton Marye, for Auditor; and Josiah Ryland, for Second Auditor, and Jas. Lawless for Secretary of the Commonwealth, all incumbents. After a hot fight, Hon. John E Massey, the incumbent was defeated for the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Dr. Joseph W. Southall, of Amelia.

Mexico Will be Cordial to Bryan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—Resident Americans are taking action for the reception of the Hon. William J. Bryan in an appropriate manner, and without party affiliations. Mr. Bryan will be received with cordiality in all circles here on account of his political prominence as a leader of the Democratic party.

What Everybody Knows

Or ought to know, is that health and even life itself depends upon the condition of the blood. Feeding, as it does, all the organs of the body, it must be rich and pure in order to give proper nourishment. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing, and in this way strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and builds up the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla wards off colds, pneumonia and fevers, which are prevalent at this time.

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64 page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broadway St. Atlanta, Ga whom you should address. Write today.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

MISERY IN CUBA.

Small-Pox Making Ravages Among "Reconcentrados."

HAVANA, via. KEY WEST, Fla., December 1.—The deplorable condition of the country grows more and more apparent. Refugees and "reconcentrados" are becoming more and more miserable.

According to reports from San Domingo, small-pox is making terrible ravages among the "reconcentrados" 4 000 having died in the city alone, to say nothing of the suburban towns, which are likewise infected.

General Pando and General Salcedo arrived yesterday, with the Reus Battalion, at Ciego de Avila, on the Moron-Jucaro trocha, where they had an engagement with 200 insurgent cavalry, under General Maximo Gomez. According to the official count, the Spanish lost two killed and eight wounded. The two generals camped for the night at the Riforma farm, which had been abandoned by General Gomez. All night the insurgents kept up a scattering fire upon the camp.

The insurgents have burned in part a large sugar-cane plantation near Guines.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—In the engagement which took place yesterday in the province of Pinar del Rio, between the insurgents, under General Ducassi, and the Spanish troops, under General Bernal, the former, according to the official Spanish report, lost over 100 men killed. Several of the Spaniards were wounded by explosive bombs thrown by the insurgents.

Advices received here from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, contain further particulars of the capture of Guisa, 15 miles from Bayamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, by the insurgent generals, Rabi and Salvador Rios. The insurgents were well supplied with artillery and destroyed several blockhouses with its fire, captured the place after 90 of the Spanish soldiers composing its garrison and 180 men had been killed or wounded. The Spanish commander and his second in command were among the killed.

THE ARMOR PLANT.

The Naval Board Makes its Recommendation to Secretary of the Navy Long—A Plant Will Cost $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The naval board appointed by authority of Congress to ascertain the cost of an armor plant, made its report through Commodore Howell to Secretary Long to-day. The report makes a voluminous document, treating every detail of the process of armor-making essential to a correct apprehension of the cost of the plant, which have been verified by Expert Fritz. The cost of a plant suitable for the making of naval armor at the rate of about six thousand tons per annum, which is fully equal to the capacity of both of the existing private plants, is set down as about three and three quarter million dollars. No recommendation is made as to the location of the plant, but the board has accumulated much information as to the merits of various eligible locations which may be had by Congress if called for by it.

Secretary Long will now proceed immediately to take the next step necessary to carry out the wish of Congress, namely, invite proposals by advertisement for building such a plant as that designed for the use of the government.

TO PREACH AGAINST MURDER.

Day Set Apart by South Carolina Bishop For That Purpose.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.—Following the reports of solicitors to the Attorney General, which show that the number of murders just doubled in this State for the last year, or reached a total of 200. Right Rev. Ellison Capers, Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, to-night issued an address to the Protestant Episcopal clergy, reproducing the resolutions on the prevalence of murders passed the last meeting of the diocesan council, and fixing December 19 as the day when all clergy of the diocese shall preach against the crime of murder "now so prevalent in our State," and inviting the ministers of Christ of all denominations to unite on that day in upholding "the sacredness of human life and the honor of our beloved State."

Bank Failure at Morganton.

Notice was posted on the doors of the Piedmont Bank Thursday morning that on account of inability to collect to meet withdrawals, the bank has been forced to suspend. The bank has loaned considerable sums on real estate security and on these it was unable to realize fast enough to supply the shrinkage in deposits. The bank has a capital of $20,000 and surplus of $10,000. The officers say that the assets are, in their opinion, ample to protect its depositors and other creditors. The deposits amount to about $40,000. The depositors met and requested that Mr. I. I. Davis be appointed receiver. Capt. Geo. P. Erwin is president and Mr. S. T. Pearson cashier of the Piedmont Bank.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtue of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

You Can Tell Them.

Davidson Co. News.]

You can tell every one of the Ransomite papers in the State by their yellow journal attacks on the true friends of silver. Senator Butler. Butler has done more for the cause of silver than every one of these Ransomite papers in the State that are continually abusing him.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

THAT DEMOCRATIC COM. ADDRESS.

The Silver Men and Anti Monopolists Compromise on a Set of Resolutions That

SATISFY THE GOLDBUGS

Who Tried to Defeat Bryan—It is an Appeal to be Restored to Power, but Pledges the People no Reform in Transportation—It Ignores Trusts and Combines.—A Strong Appeal for "Pie."

The Democratic State Executive Committee held a meeting in Raleigh last week. All the goldbugs and silver-plated members were on hand, and evidently in the majority. An address was prepared and issued which meets the approval of the goldbugs and straddlebugs. There was nothing in it against monopoly domination and transportation reform in this State. We are surprised at some things in the address, but more at what is not in it. It seems that the true silver men and anti-monopolists (who were evidently in a minority) made no protest.

The address is as follows:

"The representatives of the Democratic party in North Carolina congratulate the Democrats of her sister States, who, with a firm stand for the principles embodied in the Chicago platform, have won splendid victories for the people.

"In rejoicing at the success of the Democratic party in the late elections, we remind the people that Democratic majorities were largest, and Republican majorities were smallest, in those States where the platform was the issue. It is a significant fact that Democracy was defeated in the States where local concerns were allowed to overshadow the principles of the party. Democracy is for all the people. The recent utterances of the people are plain and decided. 'They have expressed their faith in the Chicago platform, their belief in bimetallism, their disgust and disapproval of Republican creeds and practices, and, above all, their hatred of the tyrannous gold standard. They show that they will no longer submit to the robbery of trusts, the domination of bosses and the oppression of the money power." The condemnation of the hypocrisy; and falsehood of the Republican party is crushing.

"It is equally pronounced, whether we hear it, loud and free, in the wheat fields of Ohio and Iowa, or struggling for utterance in the wealth congested centre of "Greater New York" where the candidate for mayor received 80,000 plurality—a candidate whose only campaign utterance was: "I am a Democrat; who was heart and soul for the Chicago platform and the candidates who stood on it.'

"No less significant is the fact that the people of the State of New York have elected by seventy thousand majority as chief justice of the Court of Appeals, a statesman who sought support by announcing that he 'had voted for Hon. Wm. J. Bryan last year.'

"And with this glorious news of Democratic success we rejoice that 'sham international bimetallism' has been exposed. There is now no room for Republican dodging.

"We re-affirm our belief in the principles of the Chicago and State platforms of the Democratic party, as adopted in 1896, in their entirety; and we will still support those principles until they are written in our laws.

"We would be untrue to the firm and loyal allegiance the Democratic party of North Carolina bears to our greatest leader, Hon. William J. Bryan, if we failed to express our confidence in his honor and integrity and in his devotion of head and heart to the welfare of all the people. We emphasize the fact that our great victory was won in the States of Ohio and Kentucky where he personally appeared to the people.

"We view with alarm the depressed condition of trade and the low prices of all products raised by our people, but we remind those who heard Republican orators in 1896 predict dire disaster if the Democrats were elected, that McKinley is President of these United States and both branches of Congress are Republican. The people are swift to draw the proper conclusions.

"We thank all patriotic citizens who joined with us last year in carrying the State for our Presidential candidate, and we invite to the future councils of the Democratic party—the party of the people—all men who believe in its principles, desire its supremacy, and who will assist in carrying out its policies.

"In less than one year opportunity will be given the voters to express a firm adherence to these principles. We regret that the ballot box was not this year opened to all North Carolinians. North Carolina is now accidently Republican. We do not believe that any number of intelligent and virtuous men expected or hoped for the present rule in this State. We are sure all good men are eager for a change. We have fallen on evil days in North Carolina. They recall the days of reconstruction. They demonstrate the truth that no Southern State can be governed with honor and decency by the Republican party. Too large a number of its voters are ignorant, for the masses to control, and too large a number of the leaders are venal and corrupt, to give North Carolina good government. We look with horror upon the vils wrought by a combination of Republicans and the corrupt elements of the Populist Party by means of which our Legislature has become a farce, many of our office-holders become corrupt and criminal, and ignorance and vice raised above intelligence and virtue. We denounce the efforts of this combination to place the insane of the State at the mercy of incompetent, vicious and trustful men, and we condemn the changes wrought in our laws whereby ignorant and impure men have been placed in control of schools, courts, prisons and asylums. These are the inevitable consequences of Republican rule. The Democratic party promises the people on its return to power to correct all these abuses. It will guarantee every citizen his rights, but it demands that virtue and intelligence shall rule the State It will restore to the white women of the State the security they felt under the twenty years of Democracy inaugurated by the immortal Vance. To the accomplishments of these ends let every patriotic citizen rally to the white man's party. "To your tents, O! Israel!"

ANGLO SAXONS, COME TOGETHER.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. H. L. Stevens, of Duplin, and adopted:

"That all white electors who intend to vote with us in the next election and who desire the re-establishment of Anglo Saxon supremacy and honest government in North Carolina are cordially invited to participate in all of our primaries and conventions."

The Democratic Executive Committee intend that there shall be no excuse for any white man to vote with the negroes next year, unless he really wants negro and venal government—such as we have now.

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☞ We earnestly ask each Subscriber to look at the label on his paper, and if the date is behind the date of this issue,

9th DECEMBER, 1897,

to send us $1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once

The "nigger" organs in this State are now charging again that they have information, which is this time correct, to the effect that Senator Butler will help the goldbugs to organize the Senate. This is about the tenth time that they have started this lie. They have cried "wolf" so many times already that no one believes them.

Two big trusts have been formed during the last week, one is a coal trust with a capital of $11,000,000; the other is a sewer pipe trust with a capital of $35,000,000, yet the Democratic anti-trust law and the Republican anti-trust law are both on the statute books in full force. Railroad and gold bugs have gotten up both of these trusts. Trusts can never be rooted out till the causes that produce trusts—the gold standard and transportation monopoly—are removed. Those who are honestly opposed to trusts must favor these reforms.

We notice that General Hoke in an interview says that he is strongly of the opinion that the government should build an armor plant and make its own armor plate for vessels. Every man who is conversant with the facts and who feels the interests in government and justice to the tax-payers alone, the selfish interests of a fraudulent and greedy trust must be of the same opinion. The Editor of THE CAUCASIAN, ever since he has been in Congress, has been exposing the robbery and frauds perpetrated on the government by the armor trust, not only in excessive high price, but also in inferior and defective armor. At the last session of Congress Senator Butler prevented a million dollar ($1,000,000) steal from getting thro' Congress and put through a resolution directing the Navy Department to investigate the cost etc., of erecting a first class government armor plate factory and report to Congress at the session which met last Monday.

AN ERROR.

In the article of Mr. F. M. White which appeared in the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN the word NOT was omitted by the printer in the following sentence:

"I might also call attention to the fact that while the tariff has been a leading party issue of the People's Party."

It should read:

I might also call attention to the fact that while the tariff has NOT been made a leading party issue, etc.

THE BASE AND MALICIOUS LIE NAILED WITH MORE AFFIDAVITS.

Last week we published seventeen affidavits branding squarely the base and malicious lie started by that goldbug Rocky Mount paper about our speech there. The affidavits were not of the "in substance" kind, but they were pointed, clear, explicit and positive. They not only branded the lie, but they testified to the absolute correctness of the signed editorial in THE CAUCASIAN stating what we did say and did not say. The character of the men making the affidavits, the number of affidavits, the pointed and explicit language of the affidavits made the testimony complete and overwhelming.

All of this was published in THE CAUCASIAN a week ago. Up to that time, the gold organs, the "nigger" organs, the railroad organs, and the silver-plated organs had each day been publishing with great prominence the goldbug lie and commenting on it with delirous ecstasy.

On last Thursday morning when the complete conclusive evidence was published, they suddenly hushed. They hushed, not because, having learned the truth, they did not want to be parties to circulating a base and slanderous lie, but they hushed because they were forced to and they did not have the honesty to tell the truth. Why do we say this? After fair and just men are misled into circulating a lie, but such men are always quick and very zealous in correcting the lie and making amends for the wrongs unintentionally done. This they have not done.

There have been six issues of their papers since but not one of them so far as we have seen have had the fairness, the manhood, or the honesty to publish our statements and these affidavits. Is this just? is this fair? is it honorable?

The great masses of the people, a part of whom are the readers of these papers, are honest and believe in justice and fair play. They are competent to form opinions for themselves if they be given the facts, and they prefer to do so. They have a right to expect and demand that any newspaper that is fit to go into their homes shall fairly and impartially give the facts about anything worthy of mention in a newspaper and there they will form their own conclusions on a basis of facts. Therefore these papers (no matter what their opinions, and prejudices or environments may be) owe it to their readers to publish my signed statement and the affidavits in verification of the same and let their readers decide for themselves. These papers owe to themselves if they make any pretentions of Christianity, fairness, honesty or decency. Of course they especially owe it to us, but we ask nothing from them, on our own account, either politically or personally. They have never been fair or just toward us, and until the leopard changes his spots we do not expect it. They have misrepresented, abused and villified us since we were elected to the State Senate contending for a Railroad Commission and other kindred reforms. The more we have denounced the oppressions of the gold standard, the more we have fought the invasions of monopoly, the more we have contended and labored for the principles of true Jeffersonian Democracy, the more they have abused us; and the more consistent we have been the more villanous has been their abuse. It has been the braying of the ass who knows his master's (overseer's) crib.

We have received, and this week publish in another column more affidavits branding the gold-bug lie. Their case has already been proven: this is simply surplus testimony.

All honest men in all parties will now watch to see whether or not the "nigger" and "monopoly" organs will advertise their own malicious unfairness and infamous degredation by refusing to publish the truth with the same prominence that they published the goldbug lie.

A BASE AND MALICIOUS LIE NAILED.

Last week we published a signed statement headed, "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount," giving the lie to the malicious misrepresentation of our speech, and stating what we did say. We reproduce below the same statement this week and publish a number of affidavits from gentlemen who heard the speech testifying to the falseness of the Argonaut's report, and testifying to the correctness of our statement. These nail the lie and prove the truth.

WHAT SENATOR BUTLER SAID AT ROCKY MOUNT.

Last week, when Senator Butler was in Raleigh, a reporter of the News and Observer showed him what a certain Rocky Mount paper reported him as saying in his speech there on October 15th and asked whether or not it was correct. Senator Butler promptly branded the report as false, not only in the words quoted, but also in the impression which that paper tried to convey as to the tenor of the speech.

The News and Observer reporter then asked him for a statement of what he did say. He promptly dictated a report of that part of his speech on the color question, which was the same that he had made in every speech. In another column of this paper we publish the interview from the News and Observer.

We republish here the garbled and doctored quotation which is as follows:

"If colored men commit outrages the Democrats pretend to be terribly shocked in public, but when they get behind a wall they laugh until they grow fat, and if the outrages are not frequent enough they hire worthless negroes to commit them."

Now turn and read the interview on the first page and see what he did say. Thus any one can see how the speaker's meaning might be misrepresented by quoting, even correctly, one sentence, when the connection in which it was used is not given; but when the sentence is ingeniously doctored and put into language different from that used by the speaker, and besides comments made on it to try to create an impression that it was used in an entirely different connection (concerning rape cases,) then the editor is guilty of the basest slander. He seeks to make it appear that the speaker said just the opposite of what he did say. Now the editor of the Rocky Mt. paper attempts to justify his doctored and grossly misleading quotation with the following affidavit:

We, the undersigned do hereby make affidavit that we heard the speech of Senator Butler, and that the above extract in quotation marks is in substance what he said.

(REV.) B. S. MCKENZIE,
F. J. THORP, M. D.
J. J. DAUGHTRY.

Nov. 12, 1897.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 13th day of November, 1897.

JOHN L. ARRINGTON,
Notary Public.

It will be noticed that the men making this affidavit are careful not to say that Senator Butler used the words which the Rocky Mount paper puts into his mouth, for they could not do so without perjuring themselves. They are also careful not to endorse the claim of that paper that the language was used in connection with rape cases, which claim is a base and malicious falsehood.

In the above quotation put the words "agents of shylock and the monopolies" in the place of the word "Democrats" and remove the charge that this language was used in connection with rape cases and give the connection in which it was used and then we might let the remainder of the language stand (though they are not the words he used) and no one could object to the language but the hired agents of the gold syndicate and the corporations.

It is an old saying that the Devil can quote scripture to prove his contention. That is he can quote separate paragraphs, and quote them correctly, and prove his case if the connection in which the quotation is used be omitted. But if the Devil is allowed to change the wording and give "in substance" in his own language, any selected paragraph from the Scriptures, he can of course make his lie look more like the truth. He can prove that white is black; that there is no God and that the Devil reigns over the true Heaven. This is exactly what has been done by the Rocky Mount editor in this case, and we will now put his own witnesses, the very men who signed the affidavit, on the stand to prove it. Every lawyer and every other person who has watched court proceedings have often seen two good men, both of whom saw or heard the same thing, swear to contradictory statements about the facts. If the jury should believe one the verdict would be one way; if they should believe the other the verdict would be opposite. But when the lawyers come to cross examine the witnesses it is often found that one or both modify their statements so that they practically agree. Therefore testimony brought out on cross examination is, as a rule, nearer the truth. We will now cross examine the three men who made this affidavit.

Question. Did not Senator Butler in his speech at Rocky Mount draw a sharp distinction between the two classes of men who are crying out against "negro domination?" Did he not show that the great masses of the people were not only for white supremacy, but were also against the gold standard and monopoly rule. That the Peoples Party occupied the same position and they were ready to join hands with all others who favored the same reforms and elect an anti-monopoly Legislature and that this would give to the State the best white man's government the State had ever seen? Did he not say that there were certain gold and monopoly agents who were trying to keep divided the people who thought alike on the most vital questions; that they were trying to divide and conquer and elect a monopoly Legislature and that they were using the "nigger" question and appeals to race prejudices to carry out their scheme?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Was it not against these hirelings of Shylock and monopoly and no one else that Senator Butler used the strictures concerning which you were called upon to make an affidavit?

A. To this, they must answer, yes.

Q. Did he use these strictures against the gold monopoly agents in connection with rape cases?

A. To this, they must answer, no.

Q. And did he not in this connection use an illustration to the effect that when machine politicians and agents of monopoly have an unusually bad record to defend, as when they have put up a specially bad ticket and are planning greater robberies than usual that there was only one way for them to force the best element of the white people to again submit to their machine domination and robbery and that was for a negro to throw a brick-bat into a political procession or to do something else of the kind to arouse race prejudice; and that, under these circumstances, the scoundrels who had been helping the monopolies to rob the people, (by giving us five cent cotton and charging us high freight and passenger rates at the same time and by dozens of other means) would no doubt hire some worthless negro to commit such an act if necessary to win a monopoly victory? And was this not the only connection in which such a statement was made?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Did he not, in another part of his speech, after deploring the number of rapes, also deplore the efforts of certain monopoly organs to try to make political capital of such horrible crimes, by charging that the People's Party was in some way responsible for them? Did he not refer to a number of rapes committed in other States where there were Democratic administrations and show that none had ever attempted to charge the Democrats in those States with being responsible in any way for such shocking crimes, and was this not all that he said either directly or indirectly about rapes?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Did he not tell the colored people in the audience that this was an Anglo-Saxon government and that they would always rule, and that it was best both for the blacks as well as the whites that it should be so?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Was not his whole speech an appeal for a co-operation of the large majority of voters, now divided, who oppose the gold standard and monopoly domination and robbery, to join forces in a great fight for these vital economic reforms in addition to white supremacy; and were not all of his strictures directed at these few agents of the enemey who are using the "nigger" cry to prevent such a co-operation, to sidetrack the money and monopoly question and to force a fusion of silver men and goldbugs, and who therefore were using the white supremacy cry for an insincere and dishonest purpose?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

To every one of the above questions these men will answer as we have indicated. They cannot answer otherwise. This cross examination shows how the speech was misrepresented and proves that the sentence quoted is a base and slanderous perversion.

The fact is that the editorials we have been writing since Congress adjourned and the speeches we have been making since the 10th day of last August have hit in a tender spot certain "nigger" organs who are working the race prejudice racket in the interest of the gold and monopoly syndicate. They have winced under our exposure of their scheme. We have tested their sincerity in crying out for white supremacy by proposing a co-operation of all those who oppose the gold standard and the domination of our State by monopolies to elect an anti-monopoly legislature. We have shown that such a fight would not only elect an anti-monopoly Legislature, but also give the best white man's government the State has ever seen. We have shown that this was the only way to make such a victory certain. This has exposed the insincerity of those who were raising the "nigger" cry in the interest of monopoly. They could not answer our arguments. They saw that the people were catching on to their conspiracy to sidetrack the money and monopoly questions and get a fusion of the silver men and gold bugs behind the "nigger" cry and to turn over the next Legislature to the railroads. They saw that the people were favoring each day more and more our proposition for white supremacy and an anti-monopoly Legislature. They were getting desperate, so they deliberately decided to misrepresent one of our speeches in a way to help them revive new life in their goldbug-nigger campaign. They could have just as well misrepresented our speech which was made at Aulander on the next day, or any of the other speeches which we had made before, for we made the same speech at every place. If we had made the statements at Rocky Mount which they charge we made, the fact would have been flashed over the wires before night and been in all the daily papers next morning.

We do not know personally any of the men who signed that "in substance" affidavit; we prefer to believe that they are honorable men who are honestly mistaken, and who, when they signed the statement, did not realize the extent of the misrepresentation it carried, and who had no conception of the interpretations which the gold and negro organs would desperately strive to put on it. We do not wish to believe that they could be moved by either prejudice or malice or any other motive to make an affidavit so misleading and outrageously false. We notice that one of them is a minister and we have great respect for the cloth, therefore we would prefer to rest the matter here for the present. But in view of the enormity of the injustice done us, and in view of the political capital which the gold and negro organs are attempting to manufacture to enable them to carry out their deep-laid conspiracy in the interests of monopoly, we are constrained to say that if they meant by their affidavit to say that the strictures which we did use were directed against any save the agents and hirelings of Shylock and monopoly, or that we used language, when taken in connection with the remainder of the speech, could in any way be construed as a charge that even the scoundrels, who help monopolies to rob the people, could stoop so low as to hire negroes to commit rape, then we brand such a statement as a base, malicious and perjured falsehood. The undersigned is personally responible for this statement.

MARION BUTLER.

Since the above was written for last issue we notice that the editor of that Rocky Mount paper has gotten the following additional affidavit:

We, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that we heard the speech of of Senator Butler, and that the above extract is in substance what he said.

R. B. HICKS,
F. M. DRAUGHAN,
ISAAC LEVY.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co., N. C.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this the 24th day of November, 1897.

JOHN L. ARRINGTON,
Notary Public.

We do not know these three men, and all we have to say in reply is that if they mean by this affidavit to say that the strictures which we did use were directed against all Democrats or against any save the agents and hirelings of Shylock and monopoly, or that we used language, when taken in connection with the remainder of the speech, could in any way be construed as a charge that even the scoundrels, who help monopolies rob the people, could stoop so low as to hire negroes to commit rape, then we brand such a statement as a base, malicious and perjured falsehood. The undersigned is personally responsible for this statement.

MARION BUTLER

THE LIE NAILED WITH AFFIDAVITS.

The following affidavits speak for themselves:

I hereby make affidavit that I was in Rocky Mount on the 15th day of October the day when Senator Butler spoke there, and that I heard his speech; that Senator Butler said nothing in his speech which could under any proper construction be taken as a charge against Democrats that they hired negroes to commit rape. His strictures were all directed against the tools and hirelings of monopolies and he did not even charge that this class of men were mean enough to hire negroes to commit rape.

DAVID EVERETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th of November 1897.

GEO. R. DIXON, J. P.

We, the undersigned, make affidavit that we heard Senator Butler speak in Rocky Mount on October 15th, and paid close attention to his speech. We have also read the garbled extract given by the Rocky Mount Argonaut, and we brand it as a base and malicious perversion, and one that puts an entirely wrong construction upon what he said. Senator Butler did not say or charge that Democrats, nor even the agents and hirelings of monopoly and the money power against whom all of his argument and denunciation was directed, were mean enough to hire negroes to commit nameless outrages. His whole speech and argument was for the rights of the people against corporate greed, and it was listened to with the greatest attention by all, and we know of many Democrats, the kind that believe in the principles of Bryan, who declared that his arguments were unanswerable.

We further make affidavit that we have read the editorial in THE CAUCASIAN headed, "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount," and that we endorse it as a correct version of Senator Butler's remarks.

P. A MAY, Co. Com'r.
G. W. COLEY,
JAMES J COLEY, J. P.
B. F. WESTRAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th November, 1897.

G. T. COLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

I also make affidavit to above.

G. T. COLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

JAMES J. COLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

I, the undersigned, heard Senator Butler's speech at Rocky Mount on October 15 h, and hereby make affidavit that the report made by the Rocky Mount Argonaut is radically incorrect and grossly misleading. He did not charge that Democrats hired negroes to commit rape. I further make affidavit that the interview which Senator Butler gave to the News & Observer, which was published in that paper on Thursday morning November 18th, and republished in the CAUCASIAN on Thursday November 25th, together with the editorial in the last issue of the CAUCASIAN headed, "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount" states the exact truth.

VAN B CARTER,
Rep. of Nash.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this the 29th day of Nov. 1897.

WILLIAM G. SHART.
Notary Public.

I Jno. B. Lewis, was in Rocky Mount when Senator Butler spoke there on October 15th, and heard his speech, and make affidavit that Senator Butler did not charge that Democrats hired negroes to commit rape. What he said about rapes was that some Democratic papers were charging that the Populist party was responsible for the rapes that occurred in North Carolina and he referred to the fact that rapes were occurring in Georgia and other Southern States where the Democratic party was in power, and yet he saw no charge from Democratic sources that the Democratic administrations were responsible for the rapes that occurred in their States. What he said about the agents and hirelings of monopoly hiring negroes to make themselves offensive such as throwing rocks into Democratic processions was in a different connection altogether

I further make affidavit that, I have read the editorials in THE CAUCASIAN headed "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount" and the same is a correct version as I understood it.

JNO. B. LEWIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of November 1897.

GEO. R. DIXON, J. P.

I was at Rocky Mount on October 15th 1897 and heard Senator Butler's speech from beginning to end, and I do solemnly swear that he made no such remark as charged by the Rocky Mount Argonaut that Democrats hired negroes to commit outrages; nor did he say anything that could be so construed.

His reference to Democrats hiring negroes was, in substance, as follows:

That in times of great political inactivity and indifference on the part of the voters in that party, and when the Democrats had no record to go before the people with, some of the leaders would hire a negro to throw a rock into a Democratic procession in order to create race prejudice to enable them to get the people to the polls.

His reference to the outrages committed by negroes was, in substance, as follows:

That he was very sorry that the Democratic railroad organs and the agents of monopoly and the gold standard in that party were endeavoring to create race prejudice by referring to these horrible outrages for the purpose of making political capital out of them.

The Argonaut report, as referred to above, is absolutely untrue and without shadow of foundation in fact.

JAMES B LLOYD,
W. E. FOUNTAIN,
J. T. DUPREE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of Nov. 1897.

ED. PENNINGTON,
Clerk Superor Court.

I hereby certify that I was present when Marion Butler spoke in Rocky Mount on the 15th day of October and that I heard his remarks on the color question, I have also read the report as given by the Rocky Mount Argonaut and I regard it as grossly misleading. I further certify that I have read Senator Rutler's interview which was published in the News and Observer and also the editorial in the CAUCASIAN entitled "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount," and that I endorse them both as correctly stating what he said.

JAS. D. BAKER,
Notary Public.

W. S. Bailey makes affidavit that he was present when Senator Marion Butler spoke at Rocky Mount, N. C., and says that Senator Butler did not use the language as charged in the Argonaut on the 15th of October, 1897. But did use the language or substance as published in the News and Observer on Nov. 18th, 1897, and in substance as published in the CAUCASIAN over Senator Butler signature.

W. S. BAILEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26 day of Nov. 1897.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Nash County.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, W. S. Bailey, who being duly sworn says that the facts set forth in the annexed affidavit are true.

Witness my hand and National Seal, this Nov. 26, 1897.

JOSIAH D. BAKER,
Notary Public.

I have read the editorial in the CAUCASIAN under date of Nov. 25th, and that I heartily endorse it as giving a correct representation of Senator Butler's remarks at Rocky Mount.

JNO. D. MEARS.

Sworn and subscribed to before this the 27th day of Nov. 1897.

WILLIAM G. SHARP,
Notary Public.

I hereby make affidavit to facts as follows:

I was in Rocky Mount on Oct. 15th and heard Senator Butler's speech. He did not charge that Democrats were so mean as to hire negroes to commit rape. I regard the statement of the Argonaut as a slander and a perversion and misstatement of the truth. Senator Butler made a strong plea for white supremacy. At the conclusion of his speech he came to my office where he was met by a large number of the audience, among whom were several prominent Democrats, and all agreed that it was a splendid speech. There was certainly no evidence of the indignation among them which the Rocky Mount paper has tried to make appear existed which of course there would have been had he made the statement which the paper charged he made. The Rocky Mount paper simply perverted Senator Butler's remarks and put an entirely wrong construction on what he said.

J. A FARMER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th of Nov. 1897.

GEO. R. DIXON, J. P.

I, N. C. Cooper, make affidavit that I was in Rocky Mount on the 15th October when Senator Butler spoke there, and heard his speech. I did not hear him charge that Democrats hired negroes to commit rapes. I regard the Rocky Mount Argonaut's report as putting an entirely wrong construction upon his remarks.

N. C. COOPER.
Postmaster at Nashville.

Sworn to and subscribe before me.

JAS. D. BAKER.
Notary Public.

Now let every paper that has published the base and malicious lie started by the goldbug editor of that Rocky Mount paper, and that has any decency or sense of fairness, publish the above. Whether such papers want to be fair and just toward me or not, they should be fair enough to their subscribers to give them both sides of this matter and let them decide for themselves. We want the readers of THE CAUCASIAN in each county in the State to let us know which papers publish both sides and which do not.

ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVITS.

I was at Rocky Mount on Oct. 15th, and heard Senator Butler's speech, and I solemnly swear that he made no such remarks with reference to the Democrats hiring negroes to commit outrages, as charged by the Argonaut, nor did he say anything that could be so construed. The Argonaut's report of his speech, relative to that matter has no foundation in fact, and is a base slander.

J. H. EDWARDS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Edgecombe county.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of Dec. 1897.

ED. PENNINGTON,
Clerk Superior Court.

I, the undersigned, heard Senator Butler's speech made in Rocky Mount on the 15th of October. I have read the Argonaut's report of the same—also Senator Butler's interview in the News and Observer and his further statement in THE CAUCASIAN, and hereby make affidavit that there was nothing in fact to warrant the Argonaut in sending out such a perverted, garbled statement. That the senator reports the substance of the speech, designed to unite the loyal citizens of the State—well wishes to the perpetuation of our power and order and civil liberties, to lay aside partisan prejudices and harmonize their efforts, that they might arrest impending danger from the greed of corporate wealth.

M. J. BATTLE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 4th day of Dec. 1897.

W. H. COBB,
Justice of the Peace.

I, J. M. Cutchin, make affidavit that I was in Rocky Mount on Oct. 15th, and introduced Senator Butler to the audience when he spoke there, I heard no such language as that charged by the Rocky Mount Argonaut and believe that paper's report to be a perversion and absolutely untrue.

J. M. CUTCHIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Dec. 4, 1897.

W. H. COBB,
Justice of the Peace.

I certify that I was in Rocky Mount on the 15th of October, and heard Senator Butler speak. He did not charge that Democrats hired negroes to commit rape, nor did he say anything of the sort. I heard a great many who heard the speech say that it met with their views exactly, and it is absurd for anyone to charge that anything he said caused indignation. The speech had a good effect, and was well received by all who heard it that I have heard express themselves.

JESSE PROCTOR,
Justice of the Peace.

I, the undersigned, make affidavit that I heard Senator Butler's speech at Rocky Mount on October 15th; that I gave close attention to it; and that I heard nothing that would justify the construction that the Rocky Mount Argonaut put upon it. I regard the report sent out by that paper as a falsehood and a slander.

I further certify that I endorse the the editorial in THE CAUCASIAN headed, "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount," as giving a correct version of Senator Butler's remarks.

M. B. WILLIFORD,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of December, 1897.

JOSIAH D. BAKER, J. P.

We were at Rocky Mount on October 15th and heard Senator Butler's speech and we do solemnly swear that he made no such remark as charged by the Argonaut, relative to Democrats hiring negroes to commit outrages, and the Argonaut's report is a false construction of what he did say. He said nothing that could even in any way be construed as the Argonaut charges.

R. H. ARMSTRONG.
JAS. A. THOMAS.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of December, 1896.

GEO. R. DIXON,
Justice of the Peace.

I, H. A. Davis, make affidavit that I heard Senator Butler's speech in Rocky Mount on Oct. 15th, and that he did not charge Democrats with hiring negroes to commit rape. Any report to that effect is absolutely false.

H. A. DAVIS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

WILLIAM G. SHARP,
Notary Public.

I was in Rocky Mount on Oct. 15, 1897, and heard the most of Senator Butler's speech. The charge brought against him by the Rocky Mount Argonaut does him great injustice, and is far from the truth as I understand it. He made no charges against "Democrats" as a whole, but stated emphatically that the masses of the Democratic party were honest and sincere.

His strictures and denunciations were all directed toward the tools and the hirelings of the monopolies without regard to party affiliation who were trying to deceive the people with the cry of negro rule. He did not charge even them as hiring negroes to commit outrages. He plead with the people who were in favor of the white metal and white supremacy to get together. He stated that this was a white man's government, that the Anglo Saxon race always ruled, and that it was better for white and black that this was so. He deplored the fact that efforts were being made to create a race prejudice by reference to outrages committed in this State, that it was done for political effect, and the men who were engaged in this kind of business were trying to get the minds of the people off the main issues before the people and trying to influence them through their passions and prejudices. He desired to appeal to their reason and not to their prejudice and passions. He was listened to with attention. His speech was well received. No indignation on the part of any one was shown, and I heard no unfavorable comments from any one.

E. A. MOYE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me Dec. 6, 1897.

E. O. MCGOWAN,
Notary Public.

I heard the speech made by Senator Butler in Rocky Mount on October 15th, and gave close attention to it from beginning to end. I hereby make affidavit that the report made by the Rocky Mount Argonaut of that part of his speech on the color question is not only false, but one of the basest and most malicious slanders that has ever come under my observation. In what Senator Butler did say he made no charge against all Democrats, but simply against the tools and hirelings of the gold syndicate and monopolists, and he did not charge that even this class hired negroes to commit rape. What he did say about rape was in another part of his speech. I have read the editorial in THE CAUCASIAN headed, "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount" and I hereby make affidavit that it is correct in every particular, any affidavit to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. I. LEWIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of December, 1897.

K. C. LEWIS, J. P.

We, the undersigned were in Rocky Mount on October the 15th, when Senator Butler spoke there, and heard and endorsed every word of his speech and make affidavit that he did not charge in his speech that Democrats or any one else were mean enough to hire negroes to commit rape, nor did he say anything of the kind as all that heard express themselves about his speech were very much pleased with it and endorsed every word he said. The report that he charged Democrats with hiring negroes to commit nameless outrages is basely false. Please send us a copy of next weeks CAUCASIAN.

Respectfully,
J. J. THORN.
T. R. THORN.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me.

WILLIAM G. SHARP,
Notary Public.

I heard the speech made by Senator Butler in Rocky Mount on October 15th, and gave close attention to it from beginning to end. I hereby make affidavit that the report made by the Rocky Mount Argonaut of that part of his speech on the color question is not only false, but one of the basest and most malicious slanders that has ever come under my observation. In what Senator Butler did say he made no charge against all Democrats, but simply against the tools and hirelings of the gold syndicate and monopolists, and he did not even charge that even this class hired negroes to commit rape. I have read the editorial in THE CAUCASIAN headed "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount" and I hereby make affidavit that it is correct in every particular, any affidavit to the contrary notwithstanding.

W. T MAYO,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of December, 1897.

L. L. LYON, J. P.

I, the undersigned, make affidavit that I heard Senator Butler's speech at Rocky Mount on October 15th; that I gave close attention to it; and that I heard nothing from beginning to end that would justify the construction that the Rocky Mount Argonaut put upon it. I regard the report made by that paper as a falsehood and slander.

I further certify that I endorse the editorial in THE CAUCASIAN headed "What Senator Butler said at Rocky Mount" as giving a correct version of Senator Butler's remarks.

J. H. WILLIFORD,
Sheriff Nash Co.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of December, 1897.

JOSIAH D. BAKER,
Notary Public.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

Senator Marion Butler has private secretary at Rocky day or two this week trying to counter affidavits to those from that place concerning ugly utterance in his speech. But the good people of Rocky stick to it, and say that what the Argonaut reported strong Populist was asked to the contrary, but he would not

The above was clipped from Charlotte Observer. Caught it had been circulating with exacting joy, it tried to from ridicule of fair-minded catching at this little straw also brand as false. No Pop asked to make affidavit who glad to do so, and who was nant that such a statement have been circulated.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffers Great Agony From a Terrible Sore. Doctors Fail to Help Her. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Her When All Else Fails. Tells Her Own Story. Read the Case, and Profit by It.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago I had a fall which resulted in a sore and open place on the front part of my knee. I suffered great pain, the sore would burn and itch all the time, and I was troubled a great deal. My limb was badly swollen, and with the exception of the pain, I suffered from all the many kinds of sores that usually accompany and irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I was under the treatment of a physician for a long time, but got no relief. I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle I could see that it was helping me. I continued its use until I had taken three bottles, when my sore was entirely healed, and I have had no trouble since. I am now in the best of health, and I attribute it entirely to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am willing that you should publish my statement, as I hope it may induce others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured by it." MRS. MARY J. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of any druggists. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

FOR LOW Rates West

TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ALASKA or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to

FRED. D. BUSH

District Passenger Agent,

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

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Doubling Your Property...

The promotion of corporations, handling of their stocks and bonds a specialty.

We will organize you a corporation, help you sell its stock, and perhaps make your fortune.

The American Publishers Promotion, Audit and Investment Association,

PHILIP W. AVIRITT,
Special Southern Representative,
Citizens Nat'l Bank Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

RICE.

Parties having Rough Rice to sell, Clean Rice to buy will find it to their interest to communicate with our brokers and brokers or direct to us. We pay highest market prices for Rough Rice. CAROLINA RICE MILLS, Goldsboro, N. C.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

One dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BLADDER TROUBLES.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kideys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

SAMPLE SENT FREE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles: It is comforting to know that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Rott fulfils every wish in quickly curing bladder and urinary troubles. It corrects frequent calls, inability to hold urine and scalding or stinging pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cass. If you need a medicine you shou'd have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention THE CAUCASIAN, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer, & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Do You Want A PIANO That Will Please?

The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay for many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

EDITORIAL.

RAILROAD TAXES—THE WAY THE PEOPLE ARE GOUGED.

No wonder that Morgan's overseer should be looking after his Railroad Commission. The corporation newspapers are now saying that the Supreme Court will sustain the lower Federal court and that Caldwell and Pearson will step in and take charge of the Railroad Commission. Every lawyer of any note knows that the Railroad Commission law does not violate the constitution when it confers the power of appeal upon the Governor.

The latest trick to be played by the Southern Railway is to go to Shiras or some other judicial shylock for a writ of error. They think they can by this means tie up the case in Washington and thereby save Otho and Jim for a few months longer. Their contention is so absurd and puerile, that it is believed that neither Shiras nor any other corporation Judge would dare to give the writ after looking at the record.

But the myrmidons of mammon will fight hard. They have got the money. They know its power. And so do we. And so do all men. Big money is at stake. Every day of the continuance of the firm of Otho, Jim and Albert means thousands of dollars gouged out of the people and turned into the coffers of the millionaires.

In June Governor Russell and Judge Clark asked the Railroad Commission to assess the railroads according to their net earnings. This would have put upon them a valuation of probably about fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) a mile. The railroad magnates pulled up in their palace cars, howled calamity at Otho, Jim and Albert and converted them to what the railroads wanted as easily as if the salaries had been paid by the railroads instead of the State.

Instead of valuing the railroads at fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) a mile or thereabouts, which is less than they are worth according to their own showing, this Round Knob Commission put the valuation at less than seven thousand dollars ($7,000) a mile. So that they are paying less than one-half what they ought to pay.

And while this is true as to the aggregate of all the railroads in the State, there are some that are paying more than they ought to pay.

In Virginia, two thousand four hundred and ninety-one (2,491) miles are valued at forty-eight million, six hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars ($48,671,227). This is nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($19,538) a mile.

In Tennessee, three thousand and forty-four (3,044) miles are valued at approximately sixty-eight million dollars ($68,000,000.) This is twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($22,338) a mile.

In North Carolina, three thousand seven hundred and one (3701) miles are valued at twenty-five million three hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars ($25,348,780). This is six thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars $6,849) a mile.

North Carolina has lost in its State and county treasuries two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) in this year, 1897, and this law has been inflicted upon the people of the State by the conduct of the Railroad Commission who stood up for the railroads and against the people.

The monopolist organs of the Democratic and Republican parties are doing all they can to save Otho and Jim. They hope to handle the Democratic machine and the Republican machine.

One thing is certain, the Democratic machine shall face the music. The Republican machine may be controlled by Morgan's overseer. Illiterate negroes and mercenary whites may be got at a price. But the Democratic party is composed of white men. It remains to be seen whether these white men will consent to surrender their property and their liberties to the pirates of Wall Street.

The Democratic organization must meet the issue. Are you for restoring these faithless Railroad Commissionrs? Do you want to be robbed for the benefit of foreign Shylocks?

Remember, dodging will not avail.

VIRGINIA HAS MADE HER PENITENTIARY SELF-SUPPORTING FOR TEN YEARS. WHY DID NOT THE DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT DO THE SAME IN NORTH CAROLINA?

The Governor of Vigina in his recent message to the Legislature says that for ten years the Commonwealth has been receiving annually from the prison a net revenue of from fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) to nearly sixty thousand dollars ($60,000). During the last four years of Democratic management, the North Carolina prison ran behind one hundred and four thousand dollars ($104,000) in money and made an actual loss of very much more than that, in the depreciation of assets. This has been shown by the report of Mr. Thomas Evan, of Wilmington, who is an experienced and capable accountant, and is himself a Democrat. During the present year it seems that the prison has been more than self-supporting; so that the first year after the expulsion of Democratic machine managers the Penitentiary has got to be self-supporting.

It is hardly worth while to mention in this connection the numberless lies of the tory monopolist press. Their sheets have teemed with assertions that the prison was running badly behind. When it was proposed to make a lease, the State reserving the control of the convicts, the professional liars shouted that this was done because of the awful state of the finances of the Institution.

Now it turns out to be self-supporting, but of course they will go on lying just the same.

There is reason to believe that in spite of the efforts of the Governor to enforce economy, there have been some bad management and some useless expenses. But as compared with Democratic extravagance and jobbery, it is a paragon of perfection.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

MORE FRAUD—THEY SPENT THE STATE'S MONEY TO LOBBY FOR THEIR OWN STOCK.

The courts of justice, the laws of the land, the laws of morality and honesty, all declare that lobbying with a legislature is unlawful and fraudulent. A contract for lobbying is void. Money spent by an agent or trustee to pay lobbyists is wrongfully spent and can be recovered back by the principal.

The Elias Carr directors of the North Carolina Railroad, after making a midnight lease for the benefit of their own private stock and for the ruin of the State, came to Raleigh to lobby the legislature to save their fraudulent work. These directors were on hand, along with the army of lobbyists in the pay of the Southern Railroad. But these directors got their pay, or at least three-fourths of it, out of the State. They howled and hustled for the Southern and pulled the State to the tune of ten dollars a day. Most of them who did the howling and the hustling and the pulling are rich men, and all of them belong to the monopolist crowd. But these high-toned money princes are generally keener on the scent of a dollar than the plain men who need the dollar and have to work for it to save their property from the wreck and ruin of the gold standard. One of these directors, himself a wealthy man and of course a devotee of the rising dollar, put in his bill for thirteen days attendance at Raleigh at ten dollars a day, and got the money. He is, as we are informed, a McKinley Democrat. He noted on his bill the following words:

"This has been an expensive fight and I hope it is over with."

Oh yes! quite expensive for the State of North Carolina, and no doubt somewhat expensive for the Souther Railway Company, but where was the expense to you? How much profit did you get on your private stock, besides your ten dollars a day for lobbying against the State? You succeeded in preventing the annulment of a corrupt deal by which the value of your private stock was secured and enhanced, while the legitimate and lawful advantages of the State were sacrificed.

You hope the fight is over! We will see about this, a little later in the afternoon. The people, the tax-payers, the producers, the men who are selling five cent cotton with which to pay you ten dollars a day for looting their Treasury, have not yet got a chance at you and your crowd. Their day is coming.

The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad should bring a suit against this old Board of Directors to recover back this money. They are the roosters who have been crowing around about asking for a receiver of the North Carolina Railroad, so as to prevent the present Directory from paying lawyers to defend the Company and the State. These Directors should be held personally, for this outrageous perversion of the funds of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

And this is the gang whose Hessian press are howling for "good government."

THAT DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ADDRESS.

We publish in another column the address issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee at its meeting in Raleigh last week. The address is more noticeable for what is not in it than for what it contains. Were there omissions made to please the goldbugs, monopolists and railroad attorneys on the committee?

It is noticeable that all those who were responsible for refusing the proposition of the Peoples Party for all the supporters of Bryan to join last year in electing an anti-monopoly Legislature were on hand and that they together with those who tried to defeat Bryan are all pleased with the address. The Charlotte Observer the leading gold organ in the State, which tried secretly to defeat Bryan while pretending to support him, endorses the address in a double leaded editorial. In short it is a fusion address prepared by a committee composed of silver men, gold men and monopolists and is in the interest of gold and railroad fusion in the next campaign.

Several months ago THE CAUCASIAN pointed out that the gold men would be willing and in fact would propose to endorse Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1898 on certain conditions. It would be an off year when nothing could be done for Bryan or silver, but it was the very year when much could be done for the railroads which are the partner's of the gold syndicate. Therefore the gold syndicate would be willing for any buncombe resolution about Bryan and free silver, provided nothing was said or done to reduce railroad rates, to interfere with J. Pierpont Morgan's 99 year lease, to stop free passes, or to prevent the removal of cases to Federal Courts. These are the most important questions that could be settled by the next legislature, therefore the gold syndicate and the railroads were willing to any kind of silver resolutions provided these vital monopoly questions were kept out of the campaign and they could get a railroad legislature. Besides pretending to be for Bryan and silver now would help to fool the people and keep them from suspecting what was to be done.

The railroads helped the gold syndicate in the last campaign when the fate of silver was at stake, the gold syndicate will now help the railroads when the millions of profits of the railroad kings are at stake. We pointed out this scheme months ago. This is why the gold men agreed to buncombe resolutions which left out the vital economic reforms that the next legislature can and should settle. But why did the true silver men and anti-monopolists on the committee step into the trap?

The old Ransom machine seems to be still running the Democratic party. The so-called leaders, a majority of whom are Ransomites and silver-plated goldbugs may take notice that they can't sell out the State next year to the Rothschilds railroad trust behind the nigger racket or by pretending to be for Bryan and free silver in an off year. The people are determined to elect an anti-monopoly legislature, and they will do it nigger or no nigger—any fusion of goldbugs and silver men to sidetrack the monopoly question will be defeated at the polls.

Diseases often lurk in the blood before they openly manifest themselves. Therefore keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is estimated by tobacco buyers that the sales here from September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, will amount to 2,500,000 pounds. This will be an increase of about 1,000,000 pounds over the sales for the same time last year.

Articles of incorporation were taken out in the Secretary of State's office for the East Coast Cedar Company. The incorporators are all capitalists of Philadelphia. The company will have a capital of $50,000 and their offices will be in New York and Philadelphia. They propose to cut and manufacture lumber extensively in Pasquotank, Dare, Tyrrell, and other counties The company will hold its meetings in Elizabeth City, Raleigh or some other city in this State. The company is chartered for thirty years.

A few days since State Treasurer Worth requested an opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether or not jobbers and small dealers in guano were liable for the merchants' purchase tax. To the Treasurer's inquiry, Attorney General Walser made the following reply by letter: "In reply to the letter of Jno. H Croom & Bro., dealers in fertilizers, in regard to their liability for the purchase tax provided for in section 22 of the Revenue Act of 1897, it is my opinion that they are liable." The Treasurer was of the opinion that small dealers in fertilizers were not liable for the tax. The merchants' purchase tax is one-tenth of one per cent. Last year 3,000,000 lbs. of guano were sold in the State.

The Labor Commissioner finds that the price of the 150,000 barrels of apples shipped From North Carolina is $1.20. An interesting and really valuable table was completed by the Labor Bureau. It is based on returns to it up to date by correspondents. It regards the average price realized for the same and the average cost per acre to produce. Boiled down, it is as follows: Corn, bushels 17, price 49 cents, cost per acre $7.01. (The other figures are the same in sequence.) Wheat, 8,77, $4.13. Oats 17, 35, $3.26. Rye, 11, 66, $3.56. Barley, 13, 72, $356. Peas 14, 64, $3.06. Beans, 15, 80, $3.50. Irish potatoes, 53, 49, $10.56. Sweet potatoes, 69, 36, $9 68. Rice, 27, 74, $8.41. Peanuts, 56, 63, $7 51. Tons hay, 2, $10.46, $6.12. Pounds lint cotton, 214, 7. $1.096. Pounds tobacco, 605, 6, $24.27. Broom corn, pounds, 212, 5, $7. Sorghum, 93, 27, $11.33.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best,

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

THIS TELLS WHERE HEALTH MAY BE FOUND.

and that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rhematism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

"Rust,"

the dread of the cotton grower, can be prevented. Trials at Experiment Stations and the experience of leading growers prove positively that

Kainit

is the only remedy.

We will be glad to send, free of charge, interesting and useful pamphlets which treat of the matter in detail.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

CONGRESS CONVENES.

The Machinery of Legislation Again Started in Motion.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

President McKinley's Message—Advises Congress Not to Take Action Toward Freeing Cuba—Recommends Currency Legislation—Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 6.—Promptly at twelve o'clock, and simultaneously at both ends of the Capital, Vice-President Hobart in the Senate and Speaker Reed in the House, dropped their gavels and called together their respective bodis, and the second session of Congress was begun. The scene in and around the Capital preliminary to convening Congress was one of the usual bustle and confusion. The Senate and House chambers were filled with Senators and Congressmen, and usual retinue of attaches and employes, exchanging warm greetings after an absence of four months. The corriders and the galleries were crowded with eager and curious visiting spectators, anxious to witness so important an event as the starting of the lumbering, intricate machinery of legislation. Many of the desks of Senators and Congressmen were covered with beautiful floral displays, contributions from their friends. The ceremonies attending the opening of Congress, are comparatively of a routine character, and are devoid of dramatic incident, except as it marks the formal promulgation of the policies of the administration as outlined in the President's message.

Immediately after the two houses were called together, upon motion of a member of the respective bodies a committee consisting of two Senators and three Congressmen was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication he might desire to make to it. The committee consisted of Senators Allison and Gorman and Congressmen Dingley, Grosvenor and Bailey. They reported that the President would make written communication to Congress, and soon after his messsge was received and read by the Reading Clerks of the House and the Senate. The message was a very lengthy document, and consumed some time in its reading. It was followed very closely by both Senators and Congressmen. After the reading of the message the two Houses adjourned for the day to meet at 12 o'clock (noon) each succeeding day.

The President's message treats of various questions. He congratulates the country on the passage of the last tariff bill, and says there is no need for further tariff legislation. He favors a revision of currency, and recommends Secretary Gage's national bank plan. He deems recognition of belligerency in the Cuban matter as unwise and inadmissable, and urges prompt ratification of Hawaiian annexation treaty.

University News.

Dr. Alderman lectured to the students on Thursday night, Dec. 2. It was a masterful talk and displayed the same clear, sound reasoning and the keen insight which characterized all of Dr. Alderman's consideration of today's problems of both the country at large and the State.

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies had a debate Saturday night, and the laurels were wreathed upon the brows of the "Philanthropics," the representatives of the negative side. The subject was "Resolved, That Russia will eventually control all Europe."

There is always a good deal of enthusiasm aroused by the inter-class games and the members of the winning class have just cause to send their voices heavenward in cheer after cheer and to unfold the prize-pennant with a mighty hurrah. This year the victory belongs to the team of the Medical and Pharmacy students. The two sciences are so closely interwoven that they combined, to gain in fair contest the prize so coveted by other classes. Saturday night a banquet was given to the "Team," invited were, President Alderman, the professors connected with the two courses, the captains of the respective class teams, the President of the Athletic Association, and the Medical and Pharmacy Students.

The banquet was given at the Chapel Hill Hotel and it reflected great credit on the proprietor, Mr. Pickard.

The University Dramatic Club presented "London Assurance" Friday and Saturday nights. The Dramatic Club of this year certainly show a great deal more talent than was ever shown by those of the past.

D. M. H.

Gov. Russell's Fght Against the Lease Endorsed.

At a regular meeting of Peacock Alliance, No. 73, held Nov. 4th 1897, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That Peacock Alliance, No. 73, heartily endorses Gov. Russell in his manly fight against the 99 year lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and that this and all such like measures tending to the relief of the people from corporate greed meets with our unqualified approval.

J. P. SMITH, Sec.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Columbus, Nov. 26, '97

To his Excellency Gov. D. L. Russell:

By order of the Alliance as County Lecturer, it affords me great pleasure to transmit the above slight expression of the appreciation of your firm stand for the people, and the right as the State Executive, and wish to add that last county meeting in full, this purpose was favorably discussed in a nonpartisan way without a dissenting voice.

Very respectfully yours,
J. F. HARRELL. M. D.
Lecturer.

Whiteville, N. C.

Railroad Commission Case.

The case of Caldwell vs. Wilson and Person vs. Wilson were argued before the Supreme court Saturday.

The two cases were combined into one and an hour and a half was given to each side for argument. Three speeches were made for the appellants and three for the appellees. Mr. R. O. Burton opened the argument. He was followed by Judge Avery; and and he in turn by Judge Whitaker. Then Judge MacRae spoke and was followed by Maj. John D. Shaw. Mr. J. C. L. Harris closed the case.

As the case come up on a quo warranto and therefore has precedence of all others, it is probable that an opinion will be rendered by the court at an early day.

Only one question was asked counsel by the court and that came from the Chief Justice. He desired to know of Caldwell and Pearson's attorneys whether they thought there was any difference between a suspension and a suspension and a dismissal, and if so, what?

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

MEETS IN RALEIGH AND TRANSACTS ITS BUSINESS—A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Next Year the Conference will Meet at Elizabeth City—City and Town Churches Make a Good Financial Report—Some Eloquent Addresses and Fine Preaching.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, opened here Wednesday morning with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, administered by the Bishop, assisted by leading divines.

Reports from the connectional officers were read, and the various committees appointed.

Rev. W. L. Cunningim was re-elected secretary, Rev. W. C. Norman was elected trustee of the conference, to succeed the late Dr. Black.

Bishop Halsey, of the colored Methodist church, made an appeal for Paine Institute, and $267,07 was raised in small contributions. Colonel Julian S. Carr, of Durham, added $1,000 to the collection.

The morning session was chiefly spent in answering the twentieth question, "Are the preachers blameless in their lives and conversation?" The character of all the members in the Raleigh District passed.

A feature of the night service was an address of an hour's length by Mrs. Hargrove, wife of the presiding Bishop. Her subject was "Parsonage and Home-Mission Work." Mrs. Hargrove spoke entertainingly, giving, as she proceeded, many figures, and a number of touching incidents in her experience.

The North Carolina Methodist Conference opened its second day's session Thursday morning with religious services conducted by Rev. A. D. Betts.

Sixteen new ministers were admitted on trial. The day was devoted to reports from applicants for deacons' and elders' orders.

As a rule, the churches in the towns and cities have paid up all assessments, but in the country districts only 60 to 70 per cent has been paid.

The Sunday-school work of the Epworth League was the theme for the evening, and there was a crowded church. Rev. Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, was the first speaker, and he eloquently dwelt upon the near relation of child-life now to the Church and to the world.

He was followed by Professor Edward Mims, of Trinity, who defended the study of the great poets in the Epworth work, as helping forward the cause of Christianity, the central thought of the speaker being that culture was an integral part of the spiritual life.

The important work of the North Carolina Methodist Conference Friday was the election of delegates to the General Conference. The following were chosen:

Clerical—Dr. John C. Kilgo, Dr. E. A. Yates, Dr. T. N. Ivey, and Dr. T. D. Swindell.

Lay—Joseph G. Brown, Benjamin N. Duke, Dr. D. B. Zollicoffer, and L. L. Smith.

In the afternoon the examination of character was continued, and at night an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. John C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, on the subject of "Christian Education." He spoke for an hour and a half, and had the vast audience in tears.

At the morning session of the Conference Saturday it accepted an invitation to meet next year at Elizabeth City.

The reports from the preachers were concluded.

Rev. L. L. Bruce, a returned missionary from Brazil spoke on the mission work of Methodism in that country.

In the afternoon the report on temperance, favoring using every effort to have the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks taught in the public schools, was adopted.

The Epworth League report recommended an Epworth League and Sunday School conference.

In the evening the report was read of the Board of Missions, which was gratifying. An address followed by Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Nashville, secretary of the Sunday School Board of the M. E. Church South. The address was strong, emphasizing the fact that the gospel of missions should be preached in contradistinction to the gospel of collections—"Preach missions first," he said, "and let collections follow."

Sunday prominent preachers of the conference filled various pulpits of the city churches both morning and evening. Bishop Hargrove preached in the morning at the Edenton Street Methodist church. Dr. Kilgo filled the Central church pulpit at night. The services at all the churches were largely attended. Both Methodist churches at each services were filled to overflowing. Monday the appointments for the coming year were read out.

$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicines and everything necessary for their case, or forfeit $50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our direction, or, we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the free prescriptions, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. frauds, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day; don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64 page booklet which we will send Free to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,
JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

A BASE MISREPRESENTATION.

A False and Malicious Report of Senator Butler's Rocky Mount Speech What

HE DID AND DID NOT SAY.

Senator Butler Gives the News and Observer an Interview—He Brands the False Report and States What he did Say—He Made the Same Speech at Rocky Mount That he Made Elsewhere—He has not Before Been Misrepresented.

Senator Butler is in the city. He stopped over for a day on his way from Roxboro, where he spoke Tuesday.

I showed Mr. Butler the statement which the Rocky Mount Argonaut says he made in his speech there recently, viz: "If colored men commit outrages the Democrats pretend to be terribly shocked in public, but when they get behind a wall they laugh until they grow fat, and if the outrages are not frequent enough they hire worthless negroes to commit them."

"Did you say that?" I asked.

"No, I made no such statement."

"Then what did you say?"

"What I said about the color question at Roey Mount was precisely the same that I have said in every speech I've made in the State. And at no place could my statements be misunderstood, and I have not been misrepresented in this particular by any other paper at any other place.

"On every occasion I have declared positively and unequivocally in favor of white supremacy and Anglo-Saxon rule. I have further declared that it was best for the black man as well as for the white man that this should be so. I have further declared that every good citizen, not only of the white race, but also of the colored race, should favor it; but that every good citizen favored something besides, and that the class of citizens, if there were such, either white or black, who attempted to stir up race prejudice for the purpose of calling attention from and defeating great economic reforms that concern the welfare of nine-tenths of our population, were the worst and most dangerous element of society. I called attention to how frequently, during the last thirty years, the tariff and the 'nigger' had been used as the leading campaign slogans to the exclusion of the financial and monopoly questions, and how during this time, while the attention of the people was drawn to one side by the tariff and 'nigger,' the gold syndicate had been allowed to destroy half of our money and corner the rest, how dangerous privileges had been granted to individuals by which they grew into powerful corporations and powerful monopolies which have resulted in breeding trusts and combines, till to day the industrial body politic is covered with eating cancers called trusts. These, I said, were the evils that have brought hard times and caused stagnation of business.

"The politicians of both of the old parties have seen these evils grow up and the wholesale robbery of the people committed, but have kept the truth from the people and have kept them stirred up and divided on other questions. I said that to-day, with these same evils confronting us, in even more alarming and dangerous proportions, and with the gold syndicates and trusts and corporations combined to perpetuate their domination and robbery, we hear suddenly the cry of 'nigger' and tariff raised up as a political slogan with greater vehemency than ever.

"Now there are thousands of people crying out for white supremacy who are honest and sincere. I am ready to join hands with those who are sincere, but let us divide the sheep from the goats. Let us test their sincerity by seeing who is in favor of fighting for white supremacy and also for financial reform and for monopoly reform that will give us an anti monopoly legislature in the true sense of the word. The People's party is in favor of such a fight, the majority of the voters of the State are in favor of such a fight, and they will gladly pull together and win a great victory for all of these great reforms if the agents of monopoly and the false friends of the people do not prevent it. In short, a co-operation of the forces that are opposed to the gold standard and trust and monopoly domination would win a great victory and give us the best white man's government the State ever saw. There is a certain element in the State that is opposed to such a fight because they do not wish such a victory won, but in the face of the deplorable condition of the country and the easy and effective way of securing a remedy, the monopoly hireling who will attempt to sow the seeds of race prejudice in order that the monopolists may further continue to bleed and rob the people is himself as black at heart as the negro whose misdeeds and crimes he prates so loudly about for an ulterior purpose. Such a man is happy when the negro makes himself offensive, and if necessary, would no doubt hire a negro to make himself offensive to furnish campaign capital in the interest of monopolists. The man who uses the cry of white supremacy in the interest of monopoly is using the livery of heaven in which to serve the devil.

"This is what I have said at Rocky Mount and elsewhere, and the editor of that paper either heard a garbled version of my remarks or he wilfully misquoted."

No-To Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All [illegible]

Large Loans . . .

On Life Insurance Policies in Standard English and American Companies.

Ten per cent. more than the companies themselves loan on the same policies at lower rates.

Write or enquire . . . .

PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,

Investing Agent English-American Loan and Trust Co.,

Citizens National Bank Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

EDITOR J. B. WRIGHT.

Publisher Gazette Restored to Health by Paine's Celery Compound.

The Haverhill Gazette, now in the front rank of newspapers, stands for the journalistic ability of one man.

John B. Wright impressed his strong personality on the paper from the day that he secured control.

His accurate sense of news and steady judgment of men and events has built up the Haverhill Gazette to its present newspaper leadership of northern Massachusetts.

Editor Wright's long and brilliant work on the Boston Herald, as cheif of department of "special writers," has all been utilized in the building up of this successful newspaper. It will surprise no one that getting out a big newspaper, like the Gazette, morning after morning, and year after year, in the heat and smoke of fierce political conflicts, should entail great mental and physical strain.

Incessant work told on Editor Wright; but because he made use at once of Paine's celery compound, he is today fully restored to his old time forceful, vigorous habit of mind and body. He says of this great remedy.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 8, '97.

Gentleman:—It is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the beneficial results which almost invariably follow the use of that king of all remedies—Paine's celery compound. As a tonic, free from deleterious material, it has, to my way of thinking, no equal. This remedy is a postive boon to all nerve-wrecked men of business. I unhesitatingly commend it to all persons who are, thoroughly worn out. Very truly yours,

JOHN B. WRIGHT.

Paine's celery compound creates a wholesome demand for food, and cures a disordered stomach and costive bowels.

For all ailments and weaknesses that have grown of defects of nutrition, such as nervousness, loss of weight and lowness of spirits, Paine's celery compound is the legitimate and logical cure. It overcomes loss of nervous power and lessened power to digest food, by generously feeding the nerves and regulating their action. It banishes that continual tired feeling by cleansing the blood of clogging impurities, and by stirring the kidneys and other purifying organs to healthful activity.

Paine's celery compound has cured many and many cases of dyspepsia, sleeplessness, disordered liver and stomach trouble that had puzzled physicians, and the outcome of which seemed hopeless.

Many obstinately dyspeptic persons have gotten rid of every distressing symptom by its invigorating help. Grave general defects of nutrition that have shown themselves in a wasted condition, weakness and loss of strength have repeatedly yielded to this remarkable remedy.

The worn face that attests loss of sleep, soon loses its haggard appearance as the nervous system gets nourished by Paine's celery compound; the accumulation of aches and pains vanish the blood grows ruddy and abundant, and the mind shares in the well-being felt all over the body. Paine's celery compound should be taken by every person "run down" or nervous.

THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT.

WE EXTEND TO YOU A CORDIAL CHRISTMAS GREETING

PERVADES every nook and cranny of this active store. We've been preparing for this, the event of all events, for months. All Christendom celebrates this great annual festival. Its recurrence is always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by young and old.

The giving of gifts, the forgetting of self, the kindly helpful feeling one for another are all features of the great Christmas festival. Wish we could tell you one twentieth part of the good things that have been gathered for you, all bought to fit the occasion, useful and ornamental articles, all intended to make somebody happy, and all priced so modestly that the most prudent need not complain.

The Store is decked in its brightest garb, everything is displayed to the best advantage, the whole place wears a smile of cheerful welcome.

We would suggest that you made your selections as early as possible before the assortment become broken, by so doing you also avoid the discomfort of the ever-increasing throngs as the time draws nearer.

Sherwood Higgs Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
WAKE COUNTY.
RALEIGH, N. C., November 30, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of The Code, the following statement showing items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of County Commissioners of Wake county to the members thereof severally, from December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1897, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

J. B. HILL.

42 days as Commissioner, at $3,	$126 00
2 days as Committee, at $3,	6 00
	$132 00

WM. H. CHAMBLEE.

42 days as Commissioner, at $3,	$126 00
6½ days as Committee, at $3,	19 50
520 miles traveled, at 5c.,	26 00
	$171 50

RUFUS BARBEE.

40 days as Comissioner, at $3,	$120 00
7 days as Committee, at $3,	21 00
392 miles traveled, at 5c.,	19 60
	$160 60

Total number of days the Board was in session,	42
Total miles traveled,	912
Total amount paid,	$464 10

There were no unverified accounts allowed.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

JOSEPH J. ROGERS,
Register of Deeds and Ex Officio Clerk Board County Com'rs.

Children's Corner

EMPTY STOCKINGS.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

Oh, mothers in homes that are happy
Where Christmas comes laden with cheer,
Where the children are dreaming already
Of the merriest day in the year,

As you gather your darlings around you
And tell them the "story of old!"
Remember the homes that are dreary!
Remember the hearts that are cold!

And thanking the love that has dowered you
With all that is dearest and best,
Give freely, that from your abundance
Some bare little life may be blessed!

Oh, go where the stockings hang empty,
Where Christmas is naught but a name,
And give—for the love of the Christ-child!
'Twas to seek such as these that He came.

PRANKIE'S LESSON.

After the childen were sound asleep that night, Papa and Mamma had a long talk in the library. Then Grandma and Mary received certain instructions which caused the latter to smile all over her broad, good natured face.

When Prankie opened his eyes next morning, Mamma was dressing baby Baby Grace, and the rising bell had just ceased to ring.

He sprang out of bed and began dressing.

"Why I slept awful sound," was his surprise comment. "Mamma, please button my kilt."

"Oh, dear," groaned Mamma, as she reluctantly proceed to do as requested, "here Grace and I were all ready to go down stairs. That's always the way." Prankie gazed at her in amazed.

"Why, Mamma," he protested, "I said please."

"I don't care, "answered Mamma. "I wanted to go downstairs. I never can do what I want to do."

Prankie's brown eyes opened wide. Could this be his patient, obliging Mamma? He thought she must be sick, and tried to do everything for himself and not trouble her any more than was absolutely necessary.

Mamma fastened his collar and brushed his hair, grumbling all the time, and the little boy went downstairs in an unusually thoughtful frame of mind.

"I'll pick Mamma a nosegay," he said, brightening, after a moment's reflection.

"That will make her feel better."

He danced out to the garden and gathered the brightest, sweetest roses he could find. These he laid at Mamma's plate, smiling at himself Then the breakfast bell rang and he took his place, watching his Mamma's face very eagerly as she came in, followed by Papa and Baby Grace.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Mrs. Joyce, as her eyes fell on the nosegay, "these are nothing but roses, and I wanted lilies. Its too bad." and she pushed the flowers without further noticing them.

Such a lump as came up into Prankie's throat! But he swallowed it bravely and tried to look unconcerned.

Grandma came in, and the morning meal began.

"Beefsteak and fried potatoes," said Papa scowling at each dish in turn. "I think Mary might have tossed up an omelet and broiley some fish. But I never can have what I do want."

Prankie could scarcely believe his ears! Papa complaining at the table This was a decidely new experience. He even forgot to be as fault-finding as usual himself, and almost tumbled out of his chair when Mary brought in a plate of golden-brown cakes, and Mr. Joyce with a close imitation of Prankies discontented tones, muttered:

"Buckwheat cakes when I wanted some fresh muffins. Oh, dear!"

Somehow, he didn't seem to have much appetite this morning, and he was heartily glad when this uncomfortable breakfast was over and he was at liberty to leave the table.

Papa went down town, and for some time Prankie hung around Mamma, trying in various ways to bring a smile to her face. But nothing pleased her, and finally he gave up in despair and went off to find Grandma.

'Grandma," he said, as he threw himself down on a stool at the dear old lady's feet and nestled his curly head against her knee, "won't you tell me a story?"

"Oh, bother!"

Prankie straightened up in surprise. Could that be Grandma's voice? The whole world must be wrong side out to-day.

"Can't Mary tell you a story?" whinned Grandma, discontently, "I'm in such a hurry to read The Ladies World."

The little boy went away without another word. It was all very bewildering indeed. What could have changed everybody so?

He thrust his head in at the kitchen door. Mary had just finished a batch of seed cakes, and set them on the table to cool.

"Oh, Mary," he cried eagerly, for getting his recent disappointments, "may I have one, please?"

"I haven't got time to make cookies for little boys," answered Mary, ungraciously, and Prankie went slowly away.

All day it was just the same. Papa found fault with the soup at dinner, and wished it was oyster instead of vermicelli. Mamma complained when he asked her to tie a string to his new kite, and said she wanted to rock Baby Grace, and she never could do anything she liked."

And, curelest of all, when Prankie climbed up in Grandma's lap and begged for a kiss, she said she didn't like to hold little boys. She "wished Prankie was a nice little girl," and she never could have anything she wanted."

Prankie went out in the garden among the flowers and did some hard thinking. He had begun to suspect that all this was done to teach him a lesson.

By-and-bye he sought Mamma, and laying his head in her lap, burst into a storm of repentant tears and sobs

"Oh, Mamma," he sobbed, "be good to me again, and I won't ever be such a cross, hateful boy; and oh, I'll try to be so pleasant and contented. Only try me, mamma."

'You are a dear little boy," said Mamma, kissing him tenderally. "It has been a hard lesson darling, and Mamma's heart has ached all day for her little son. She is very glad he is going to try and do right, after this.

Prankie did try in earnest, and I am glad to say he has succeeded.

A Christmas Legend.

Back in the middle centuries, so the story runs, there was a German bell-founder whose work was the wonder of Europe, so sweet was the tone of the bells he produced. But he himself was not satisfied with his work, and he resolved that he would produce one perfect peal of bells and then practice his art no more. For years he labored, casting, testing, and recasting, until at last he had a chime whose sweetness had never been approached. The bells were placed in the tower of an Italian church, and the bell-founder settled in the village, where he could listen to them every day. In the course of one of the wars the village was pillaged, and the bells were carried away. The bell-founder was disconsolate without his "children," as he called them, and finally he resolved to go in search of them. He wandered over Europe, growing every year more bent and gray, listenig eagerly to every chime, and then going on his way in silence and disappointment. At last, he found himself one evening on the bank of the Shannon, and engaged some rowers to take him across. As the boat moved silently along, just at sunset, the famous chime of the cathedral began to ring. At the first note the old man started up.

"The chimes, the chimes!" he cried. "At last, peace!" When the rowers reached the shore the old man sat in his place, his face toward the bells, dead. And every night since his bells have chimed his last word, "Peace—peace."—From "Christmas Chimes,' in Demorest's Magazine for December.

What would you do if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is these interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of The Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well-dressed Woman," by Elsie de Wolfe, a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Danna by John Brisben Walker, in another place "The Lovers of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

With the January Magazine Number of The Outlook will begin the series of papers by Edward Everett Hale on "James Russell Lowell and His Friends." These papers will constitute the leading feature of The Outlook for 1898, and will be illustrated by many scores of pictures, including not a few portraits of famous American authors never before printed. Another feature of great interest in this issue will be an article by Charles Dudley Warner on "The Picturesque in American Life." This article will be illustrated from photographs specially taken for the purpose by Mr. Clifton Johnson. The story of the number will be by Mr. William Canton, whose 'W. V., Her Book was such a delightful study of child life and is in similar vein. ($3 a year, The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place New York.)

Mrs. McKinley Bestows Favors.

The wife of the President has given special permission to John Philip Sousa, "The March King," to dedicate to her his new composition, just finished, and which will be called "The Lady of the White House." Mrs. McKinley forwarded her permission last week to the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, which will publish the Sousa composition complete in the next issue. This magazine has also received for the same number a new and large portrait of Mrs. McKinley, taken a few days ago in the White House conservatory. This is the second photograph which the President's wife has allowed to be taken within ten years, the first portrait taken of her since 1887 having also gone to The Ladies' Home Journal, which published it in its last October number causing the entire edition of that issue to be exhausted.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

The Most Dangerous of Anarchists.

Industrial News (Mich.)

The corporations and trusts are the true anarchists. They lay awake nights discussing some schemes by which they may deprive the people of their constitutional rights. Shooting peaceable working men who are marching on the public highway is a darker deed of anarchism than any one perpetrated in this country, and yet the press of the large cities, with few honorable exceptions, have hardly dared to criticise the wholesole murder.

Refuse to Bow to Ransomism.

Davidson Co. News.]

There are two Democratic papers in this State that refuse to bow to Ransomism any more.

They are the Fayetteville Observer and Statesville Mascot. If all the Democratic papers of the United States were like these two it would be no trouble to unite all the friends of the white metal under one banner.

No Gripe
When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Pills

WINTER LECTURES.

THE REGULAR SERIES OF LECTURES AT THE SURGICAL HOTEL ON CHRONIC CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

DR. HARTMAN ANSWERS SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Patients, Visitors and Doctors in Attendance.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the lectures that have preceded this one we have followed chronic catarrh through the various passages and cavities of the nose, head, and throat: and have finally reached the lungs. When catarrh reaches the lungs it becomes what is popularly known as consumption. While the catarrh was in the throat, however, it was called by various names, such as tonsolitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, ets. But, as we have already learned, it is the same old catarrh.

When I tell a patient he has catarrh of the lungs, the same catarrh that he used to have in the head or throat, it is easy for him to understand what I mean.

But if I tell him he he has phthisic or tuberculosis I have only mystified him.

(A lady rose to ask: "Does catarrh of the head or throat always preceede catarrh of the lungs?")

It is my opinion that it does. Of course, there are some cases where the existence of catarrh had not been suspected before the consumption developed. But my experience in this very class of cases leads me to believe that a careful examination of the case would have revealed the existence of catarrh.

As soon as chronic catarrh reaches the lungs proper, that is to say, the air-cells, it produces in these delicate cells the same condition of the mucous membrane that it produced in the head and throat. The membrane is thickened, the mucus secreted by the membrane becomes abundant and thick. The aircells are immediately filled with this secretion, part of which may be coughed up, but mostly it remains in the cell to dry up and become a cheesy mass, called tubercles.

(A doctor asked: "Do you, then, regard tubercles an effect of consumption rather than a cause?"

I do. In this opinion I am aware that I am at variance with many medical authorities, but my extensive experence in these cases has confirmed me in this matter. Tubercles are simply the dried masses of catarrhal secretion left in the air cells.

Allow me to illustrate my subject by a conversation with a patient before you. I will ask Mrs. Eliza Heinzle, of this city who has just applied to us for treatment to step forward. We have, in her case, a well-marked example of consumption in the second stage. I will ask her a few questions before you all, as to the development of her disease, which will serve better to illustrate my theory of these cases than anything else I could say.

First, I wish you to notice that her cheeks are slightly flushed, a little redder than normal. This is a very deceptive symptom, as it often leads people to suppose that the patient is in unusually good health. You will notice that the eyes are very clear and unusually large, somewhat inclined to bulge, and rather anxious in expression.

The nostrils are slightly dilated; the mouth somewhat pinched, surrounded by the zone of paleness which is so characteristic of consumption. Her cheek-bones indicate that she is losing flesh, and you will notice that her voice is quite harsh and loud when she talks.

Mrs. Heinzle, will you please tell me how long you have considered yourself sick?

"I noticed the first symptoms about a year ago."

"I caught a heavy cold, which seemed to settle in my head."

What were the symptoms that the cold produced in your head?

"A full, puffy, feeling in the forehead, stoppage of the nose, with some discharge, which very soon produced hawking and spitting of thick mucus, which came from the back part of the nose or upper part of the thoat."

How long did this continue before you noticed other symptoms?

"I don't remember exactly, but I think it was about six months."

Well, what were the next symptoms you experienced?

"As near as I can remember, six months after I took the cold I began to be slightly hoarse. This grew worse, and I finally commenced to cough. But the cough seemed tight and I spit up very small quantities of thick, stringy mucus, which was sometimes streaked with blood."

Did you notice any loss of flesh at this time?

"Yes, I had lost about 10 pounds."

Had you any pain?

"I had stitches of pain, especially on the left side, close up to the collar bone."

Did you notice any difference in the collar bone?

"Yes, the left collar bone seemed to be higher and more prominent than the right one."

I wish to call the attention of the physicians who are present to the answer that this lady has just given. Consumption, except such cases as follow pneumonia, develops first at the top of the left lung. This immeniately produces a hollow place under the left clavicle, which makes the clavicle look as if it were more prominent than the right one, from the shrinking away of the lung underneath. This is a very characteristic symptom of the early stages of the consumption.

Did your cough continue to grow worse?

"I can't say that it grew any worse; but I was able to cough up more and what I spit up became more yellow. I did not cough any worse during the day, but I had a more severe coughing spell on going to bed and rising in the morning."

Did you notice that the amount that you raised differed at different times?

"Yes; there would seem to be a week when I would spit up great quantities of thick, yellowish stuff, and then for a week or so I did not raise much, and my cough was a great deal less."

How long since you began the use of Pe-ru-na?

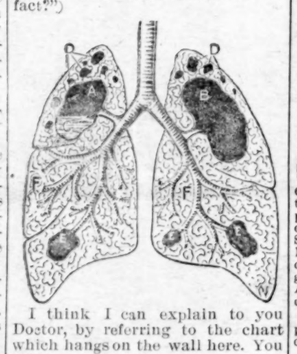
"I had taken it about two weeks before I came here. I have only been here three days."

Do you begin to notice any effect of the Pe-ru-na?

"Yes, I do. I notice that my appetite is better; I sleep better at night; I have little or no nightsweats like I used to have, and my strength much improved. I can't say that the cough is any better yet, although I don't think I raise as much as I used to."

The cough will subside as soon as the catarrhal secretions, which cause the cough, are removed.

(A doctor here arose: "I would like to have you explain one symptom which this lady has spoken of. I have noticed it so much in my practice: there will be a period when the patient raises large quantities of mucus and pus which will abruptly cease and for a week or so there will be little or no expectoration; then it will begin again. What is your explanation of this fact?")



I think I can explain to you Doctor, by referring to the chart which hangs on the wall here. You will notice that it is a representation of the lungs, the right lung being toward your left as you look at the chart and the left lung being toward your right. You will notice a number of cavities in the lungs. In the left lung there is a cavity, marked B, which is entirely empty and dry. Now, this cavity, in the beginning, was filled with pus; but, by coughing, it was emptied of the pus. It probably took the patient a week or so before the pus was entirely expectorated. Then, you see, there being no more pus to expectorate, it ceased until another cavity should form.

The cavity marked A in the right lung on the chart is partly filled with pus, the upper portion of the cavity being empty, and the lower portion containing pus. As soon as this cavity has been entirely emptied expectoration will cease for a time. This fact always leads the patient, and sometimes the doctor, to believe that there is an improvement; but they are doomed to disappointment in a week or two by the appearance of the same old expectoration as soon as another cavity forms.

(A patient asks: "Do you expect that the use of Pe-ru-na alone will cure this woman entirely?")

I am not sure that I will use anything but the Pe-ru-na in her case. It may be that I shall be obliged later to use a Re-na-ci Plaster which is made by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of this city, under my directions. If any of you desires one of the plasters you can get them from this company for $1 each, accompanied by complete directions for use.

Whenever I treat cases of consumption by correspondence I always advise the use of this plaster; but in cases where I have the opportunity to examine the patient every day, as in the case of Mrs. Heinzle, I some times manage to conduct the treatment without the use of the plaster. But patients that I cannot visit personally I give them the benefit of the doubt by advising them all to use the plaster.

(A doctor asked: "Do you advise Pe-ru-na in consumption according to directions on the bottle?")

I take some deviation in the use of Pe-ru-na in these cases from the directions on the bottle. The directions on the bottle are only for general use. The "Ills of Life" explains the directions for the use of Pe-ru-na in each disease. As you will see by referring to page 12 of the "Ills of Life," the dose I prescribed for consumption is a teaspoonful every hour; or in cases where it is more convenient, a tablespoonful every two or three hours. In cases where the strength is rapidly failing and there is a rapid loss of flesh I have had some very excellent results from a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na every hour, and would recommend this dose in urgent cases and where it seems to agree with the patient.

But in all cases where the patient is very weak before commencing the treatment, I would recommend beginning with a very small dose and gradually increasing to the regular dose.

If you would pursue this subject further send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio for a free copy of my latest book, entitled "Winter Catarrh."

The leading features of the Christmas Harper's are "The Wooing of Malkatoon," a narrative poem by General Lew Wallace, illustrated by F. V. Du Mond; "The Queen's Jubilee," by Richard Harding Davis illustrated by R. Caton Woodville; "Destiny at Drybone," a story by Owen Wister, illustrated by Frederic Remington; "An Act of Charity," by Charles Dudley Warner; "George William Curtis at Concord," by George Willis Cooke, illustrated; "A Bird's Egg," by Ernest Ingersoll, illustrated by fac-similes in color of the eggs of the most familiar American birds; and "Puppets, Ancient and Modern," by F. J. Ziegler illustrated.

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3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.
Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.
"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."
11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.
LOCAL.
2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.
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3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.
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3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.
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11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.
LOCAL.
9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.
EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday
		A. M.	P. M.
W	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
Lv	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar	Dover	s 9 43	s 4 30
Lv		10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W			
Ar	Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 15
Lv		1 30	5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		3 51	6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W			
Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	2 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	4 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri.
		A. M.	P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv			
Ar	Dover	s 9 52	s 5 00
			4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv	Newbern*	s 9 10	2 50
Ar		s 8 57	s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 7 59	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv			
Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47	s 8 20
		s 7 42	s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	7 50.
		A. M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s—Regular stops.
S. L. DILL, Supt.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43		
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35		
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00			
Lv Fayetteville	4 49	1 14		
Ar Fayetteville	7 35	3 25		
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro			7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia			8 08	4 16
Ar Wilmington			9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20		
Lv Selma	1 00			
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10		
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia			8 55	10 50
Lv Goldsboro			10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53		
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44		
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.
Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:35 a. m.
Trains on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.
Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.
Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.
Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.
Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.
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